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SERIALS DIVISION

Radical Soviet Faction Calls For Split in Communist Party

Reuters

MOSCOW — A leader of a powerful bloc of Soviet Communist Party radicals demanded an immediate split in party ranks on Wednesday and the formation of a social democratic party.

The call, after an attack on Communist radicals by party conservatives, set the stage for a possible breakdown of the party before a congress this summer. President Mikhail S. Gorbachev denounced the radicals, accusing them of wanting to restore capitalism.

The radicals, although a minority in the party's policy-setting Central Committee, command a much stronger following among the Soviet population and thus pose a threat to the party orthodoxy.

A party radical, Igor Chubais, said attacks on his Democratic Platform by party conservatives represented a coup by Yegor K. Ligachev and his conservative allies and marked the start of a witch hunt.

"We call on all Communists to leave the party, to stop paying dues and join the new party of the Democratic Platform," said Mr. Chubais, a member of the group's coordinating council.

His comments responded to an "open letter" from the Central Committee, still largely in the hands of conservatives, which assailed the Democratic Platform.

Vyacheslav Shostakovsky, a Democratic Platform leader and rector of the Moscow Higher Party School, denounced the letter for ignoring what he termed the menace of the hard right.

Moscow won't impose economic sanctions on Lithuania, Britain's foreign minister says. Page 2.

He told the Moscow Radio publication Interfax that conservative forces within the party represented a far greater threat than his wing.

Mr. Gorbachev, in comments made to a Communist youth organization meeting on Tuesday and broadcast on television on Wednesday, said the radicals in the Democratic Platform were essentially looking for a way to further their careers.

"If you listen to these politicians who defend this platform, one can realize they want to defend their political ambitions," he said.

"They are calling us to a different social system, to capitalism," Mr. Gorbachev said. "One should see that."

Capitalism was eradicated after the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 in Russia and neighboring republics when factories and banks were taken into state ownership. Some radicals are demanding a return to market economics and private ownership.

Soviet television's main nightly news bulletin on Tuesday broadcast the text of the Central Committee's letter, which was printed in the party daily Pravda. "The time has come to decide what to do about those who put themselves outside the party," the letter said. "How can they stay in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union?"

A Democratic Platform congress is set for late May, but Mr. Chubais said the attacks by the Central Committee might force the group to act more quickly.

The reading of the letter, repeated on television on Wednesday, came after recent attacks on proponents of change within the party by Mr. Ligachev and other conservatives. Mr. Ligachev accused the leadership under Mr. Gorbachev on Sunday of weakness toward the radicals and demanded it get rid of them immediately.

Jim Hollander/Reuters

Mr. Peres conferring with Mr. Porush of the rigorously Orthodox Agudat Israel party on Wednesday during a special Knesset session.

Peres Foiled on Majority

2 Legislators Suddenly Quit Labor Coalition

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The leader of the Labor Party, Shimon Peres, failed in his attempt to set up a leftist government on Wednesday after two religious legislators suddenly defected from his parliamentary coalition, renewing the deadlock in Israel's political crisis.

After the aborted special session of the Knesset, or parliament, in which Mr. Peres was to have presented his new government, President Chaim Herzog granted him three more days to put together a coalition capable of mustering a parliamentary majority.

But political analysts and even some Labor Party leaders said Mr. Peres, who had barely managed to assemble a two-vote margin after weeks of back-room bargaining, would now face an uphill battle to regain a majority in the Knesset.

The sudden blow to Mr. Peres came Wednesday, when two members of a rigorously Orthodox party, Agudat Israel, who had signed a coalition agreement with Labor, suddenly announced that they would not vote for the new government.

One of the two legislators, Avraham Verdiger, resigned from the parliament, and the second, Eliezer Mizrachi, said he would remain in the parliament but leave his party.

The defections reduced Mr. Peres's support in the 120-seat Knesset to 59 votes, making it impossible for him to win the necessary motion of confidence in his government.

Though Agudat Israel said it would replace Mr. Verdiger with a new legislator who would support Mr. Peres, the replacement would merely renew the 60-to-60 deadlock in the parliament between supporters of Labor and the rightist Likud party of the interim prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir.

The latest twist in the political crisis came as a bitter blow to Mr. Peres, 66, who was about to form a Labor-dominated government after more than 15 years of trying.

"Verdiger and Mizrachi came to change their minds," Mr. Peres said after a meeting with Mr. Herzog. "What bothers me is that they had to do it just this morning."

The new switch followed the defection last week of a Likud legislator, Avraham Sharir, to Labor and the earlier change of allegiances by five members of the rigorously Orthodox Shas party from Labor to Likud.

Israeli news organizations have denounced the constant and unpredictable change of allegiances as "revolting" and "corrupt."

The crisis has prompted a campaign to change the political system. A rally for electoral change in Tel Aviv was attended by tens of thousands of Israelis on Saturday.

Mr. Herzog, a supporter of electoral change, said Wednesday that "what has been happening raises serious questions about the system of government."

Leaders of the campaign to change the electoral system say they want a coalition government set up for the sole purpose of changing the system to eliminate small parliamentary factions and

See ISRAEL, Page 2

Allies Reject the Soviet Suggestion Of Dual Military Role for Germany

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, said Wednesday that he found it difficult to imagine how to put into practice a Soviet suggestion that a united Germany should belong to NATO and to the Warsaw Pact until a new all-European security system was developed.

A Soviet diplomat said later that Moscow did not view Mr. Hurd's negative reaction as a definitive rejection of the idea.

But Mr. Hurd and other Western diplomats in Moscow said they thought the suggestion was just part of the Soviet scramble to change position as the strategic ground in Eastern Europe keeps crumbling underneath them.

[In Brussels, a spokesman for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said the alliance rejected the Soviet proposal, adding, "The allies are not considering the possibility of a unified Germany being part of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact," Reuters reported.

[In Washington, the Bush administration rejected the Soviet plan, saying that German membership in NATO is "the best guarantee for long-term peace and continued stability," The Associated Press reported.]

The proposal for Germany to belong to both alliances came up, Mr. Hurd said, during his two days of talks with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

"The Soviet Union is not pressing now specifically for a united Germany to be neutral," he said, but it still objects to full German membership in NATO alone after unification, as the United States, West Germany and Britain insist.

"We all agree that NATO should change," Mr. Hurd said, "and that we should look for a new structure."

Some of that could emerge from a projected meeting later this year of leaders of the 35 nations that signed the 1975 Helsinki agreement of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

But, he said, "the question which has not yet been settled is whether the new system would involve actual security guarantees — old-fashioned military guarantees — of borders by all 35 states. That is a much bigger step than most Western countries have contemplated."

The Soviet suggestion of simultaneous membership in NATO and in the Warsaw Pact while these problems are worked out, Mr. Hurd said, "illustrates the Soviet search for something which is neither neutrality nor full membership in NATO."

"I think it's hard to see how that would work," he said. "Try to imagine yourself as secretary of state for defense and presiding over a ministry that belonged to two opposing alliances."

A West German diplomat said the Soviet idea was an attempt to salvage something of the Soviet strategic and military position in Europe before continuing rapid change in Eastern Europe precluded most of its options.

He pointed out that Czechoslovakia and Hungary have already demanded the withdrawal of the Soviet troops stationed in those countries, and that as a functioning military alliance the Warsaw Pact no longer has any real meaning.

Mr. Hurd said the question of what should happen to the 400,000-plus Soviet troops now stationed in East Germany had not arose during his talks in Moscow.

Valentin M. Falin, Mr. Gorbachev's chief adviser on Germany, said earlier this week that the Soviet forces in East Germany and U.S. forces in West Germany could be reduced over a five-year transitional period, or removed altogether in seven years, provided the end result was a new pan-European security system to replace both alliances.

"There should be no question of bundling the Soviet troops out," Mr. Hurd said.

Paris Takes Heat for Warming to Libya

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — The French government was hit by a wave of criticism Wednesday because of its decision to normalize ties with the Libyan regime for its aid in freeing three hostages from Beirut.

At least one French newspaper quoted Palestinian officials as saying that the hostages may have been held in Libya after having been moved there from Lebanon.

These assertions had the effect of placing responsibility on Libya for the abduction of one French and seven Belgian citizens off the coast of Lebanon in 1987. President François Mitterrand of France, meanwhile, was expressing his "personal thanks" to the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, for his help in liberating the hostages.

The French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, described the colonel's actions as "noble and humanitarian."

The French press almost unanimously maintained that the Libyan ruler deserved no thanks, because he continues as patron of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, also called the Abu Nidal group, which took the eight hostage and acts on direct orders from Libya.

The British press called France's praise of Colonel Gadhafi "nauseating" and said that its willingness to make concessions to Libya amounted to "groveling" and "international hypocrisy."

The left-of-center Le Monde said in a front-page editorial Wednesday: "One can only be astonished about the compelling tribute addressed under the circumstances by French officials to Colonel Gadhafi."

"The sudden generosity of Colonel Gadhafi fools no one," the French daily continued, referring to the Libyan leader's efforts in behalf of hostages presumably taken under his directives.

The conservative Le Figaro went further, asking France to work toward the overthrow of Colonel Gadhafi. It described the Libyan ruler as "a black stone in the middle of North Africa who is far from finished surprising us."

"The Libyan dictator is hated by the Egyptians, the Tunisians, the Algerians and the Moroccans," the paper added.

Senior French officials seemed taken aback Wednesday by the reaction.

But no officials of the Socialist government of President Mitterrand or the rightist opposition, led by former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, would comment publicly.

Mr. Dumas argued that France had not dishonored itself, because it had conducted the talks with Libya on a "state-to-state" basis and had refrained from any contacts with the terrorist group.

Other officials of the French Foreign Ministry, who asked to remain anonymous, said the criticism was the result of envy. They pointed out that France, which has extracted all its hostages from Lebanon, had succeeded where others had failed.

The last of those hostages was Jacqueline Valente, 32, who arrived in Paris on Tuesday night. With her was her companion, Ferdinand Houtekins, 43, a Belgian, and their daughter, Sophie-Liberté, 2.

Miss Valente is considered the last of 14 French hostages taken in Lebanon since 1985 and held by pro-Iranian militias and the Palestinian Abu Nidal group.

It was revealed Wednesday that she and her Belgian friends were taken captive as they cruised the Mediterranean on a pleasure boat off the port of Sidon, Lebanon, not off the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip. Abu Nidal had asserted that those aboard the ship were Israeli spies.

Kiosk

Bomb Kills 11 In Colombia

BOGOTA (Reuters) — A car bomb exploded outside a police barracks near Colombia's cocaine capital of Medellin on Wednesday, killing 11 people, a local radio station said.

Radio Caracol said the bomb exploded in the town of Itagui, south of Medellin.

Susanne Faulkner

Kurt Masur, conductor of Leipzig's Gewandhaus Orchestra, has been named to lead the New York Philharmonic. **Page 2.**

General News

Fire doors malfunctioned on the Scandinavian Star, an investigator said. **Page 2.**

Pakistan put its troops on alert as separatists stepped up violence in Kashmir. **Page 6.**

Business / Finance

OPEC members held urgent talks as world oil prices fell further. **Page 11.**

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Weather Page 2.

Dow Close
2,729.73
Down 1.35

The Dollar
In New York

DM	1.6705
Pound	1.6435
Yen	157.90
FF	5.616

Lack of Economic Change Could Split Prague's Leadership

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

PRAGUE — The slow pace of economic change has eroded public confidence in Czechoslovakia's transition government and is threatening a major rift among the democratic forces that ended 42 years of Communist rule last fall.

After weeks of government disagreement over a a package of economic changes, Jan Urban, one of President Vaclav Havel's key lieutenants, threatened an open break unless concrete proposals were sent to the Federal Assembly by the end of this month.

Unless progress is made by then, the grass-roots Civic Forum movement that was instrumental in bringing down the Communist government and putting Mr. Havel in power "will have to become the strongest opposition this country has ever known," said Mr. Urban, Civic Forum's leader.

A faction led by Deputy Prime Minister Valtr Komarek favor postponing drastic changes in the still centrally controlled economy until after legislative elections, which are scheduled for June 8. They fear that voters might be alienated by the introduction of economic changes that could cause short-term inflation and dislocation.

Mr. Urban, Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus and their followers advocate the immediate passage of tough economic legislation before the Federal Assembly recesses for the election campaign. They argue that the public will accept the hardships and blame Communist misrule for creating the crisis.

Unless the changes are adopted now, they say, the coalition government that is likely to emerge from the elections will be accused of wasting valuable time and risk serious political buffeting by next winter.

The major dispute within the government is when end price controls, especially on basic consumer goods. Mr. Klaus favors quick action, while his opponents want to spread the impact over two to three years.

"We're dissatisfied with the snail's pace on the economic package," Mr. Urban said, "and warn the presidency and our citizens that we risk much greater difficulties by postponing the reforms than by jumping into the stream right now."

Sensing the government's split over the proposed changes, groups ranging from would-be capitalists to subsidized miners demonstrated outside the Federal Assembly this week to express their own grievances.

After unions threatened a general strike later this month unless they were consulted on the changes, Prime Minister Marian Calfa promised last week that the cabinet would discuss them.

But a senior economic source in the government reported that major policy differences remained un-

See CZECH, Page 2

Budapest: Happy in Despair

Arts and the State Are Still Inseparable Bedfellows

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

BUDAPEST — A summary wave of the hand dismissed my question about the state of the arts in Hungary. "Who cares?" the journalist said. "These days the daily news is more interesting than anything anybody could make up."

The first democratic elections in more than 40 years had taken place the day before, and it looked as if the center-right had won. The parties of the left for which most cultured people voted had lost because, they say, many of the leaders are Jews. Xenophobia and anti-Semitism are on the rise.

"I'm asking about culture, not politics," I said.

"You can't separate them," I was told repeatedly.

People in the arts were pessimistic about the anarchy potential in an election with 60 political parties. They worried about mismanaged democracy, inefficient capitalism and the oppressed Hungarian minority in Romania. I tried cheering them up — "Sounds just like France" — but they were happy in their despair. Every day seems to be "Gloomy Sunday" in today's Hungary.

A filmmaker informed me that the industry has been hijacked by Western distribution. Worse, he said, a festival of 10 major Hungarian productions produced in 1989 had been an artistic as well as a commercial disaster. Several authors said that except for Gyorg Conrad there was little interesting writing these days. The canvases I saw in galleries around Budapest were painted with tourist-grabbing *déjà vu*. The Vigszinhaz Theatre was offering "The Threepenny Opera."

I concentrated on musicians, who in general tend to separate creativity from politics better than most, certainly here. "I didn't vote," many of them said. "All politicians are the same."

The Gypsy jazz guitarist Gyula Babos earned a packetful of Deutsch marks programming elevator music on a computer. Instead of a shopping spree, he paid Terri Lyne Carrington and Victor Bailey, a hot rhythm section, to fly over from New York and record with him. He said he loved the way they combined total professionalism with the enthusiasm of amateurs. "Let's play," they kept saying, interupting verbal explanations during the first rehearsal, two days before election day.

Tibor Szemzo, who hopes to "remain an amateur all my life," said: "I like the way the Havel people in Czechoslovakia are trying to remain political amateurs. Being a 'professional' with a capital P means you have all the answers before the questions are asked."

After listening to Charles Mingus and then learning flute sonatas in the conservatory, he discovered minimalism, which provided him with the sort of order and clarity he had sought from the beginning. He calls Group 180, which he founded and plays contemporary music by John Cage and Steve Reich, among others, "the best and most

See ARTS, Page 2

Culture in the East

Politics: The Lasting Stamp

Last of a series of three articles

Luciano Mellace/Reuters

A ROMAN'S RETURN TO THE SADDLE — Crowds welcoming the ancient bronze equestrian statue of Emperor Marcus Aurelius back to its home on the Capitoline on Wednesday after nearly a decade of work to repair pollution damage. Marcus Aurelius and his horse are to be kept under glass in a museum on the hill until officials decide where to site them permanently.

China Said To Impose Travel Ban

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The Chinese authorities have banned travel by foreigners to the entire southern part of the remote Xinjiang region, according to foreigners reaching Beijing from the area on Wednesday.

At the same time, a recent edition of the official Xinjiang Daily said Chinese officials in a northern district of Xinjiang bordering the Soviet Union had suppressed certain "illegal organizations" that were trying to "split the country."

The travel ban indicates that anti-Chinese ethnic unrest may extend well beyond the area around the oasis city of Kashgar, where Chinese troops are reported to have been deployed to suppress rioting by Muslims.

The Chinese government has declined to comment on the reports of ethnic unrest. But foreign travelers said Wednesday that government guides had told them that travel to the part of Xinjiang south of the Tian Mountains had been banned.

The travelers are tourists and businessmen. One of them said several cities and towns in particular

See CHINA, Page 2

Soviets Said to Bar Lithuania Blockade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Soviet authorities have decided not to impose an economic blockade on Lithuania, Britain's foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, said after talks Wednesday with Kremlin leaders.

In Washington, President George Bush met with Baltic-Americans to dramatize U.S. unease with Soviet efforts to prevent Lithuanian secession.

Mr. Hurd spoke after suggestions by Soviet officials that economic sanctions could be among measures used to persuade the republic to rescind its March 11 declaration of independence.

"One of the points made to me was that a decision has been made not to interrupt the flow of necessary materials to Lithuania," Mr. Hurd said after two days of talks here.

He said Britain was concerned about the situation in Lithuania because a great deal is at stake in the general framework of East-West relations.

"Our interest is to encourage a settlement by talk, talk, talk," he continued. "It is not for us to be precise in public but it is for us to emphasize to the Soviet Union and to the Lithuanians how much is at stake."

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, he said, "drew a sharp distinction between the way this situation was being handled and other situations by previous administrations in other parts of Europe."

The council that advises Mr. Gorbachev said this week that the Kremlin would use political, economic and other measures to persuade Lithuania to withdraw its declaration and hold talks with Moscow on secession on the basis of Soviet law.

A Gorbachev spokesman said Lithuania received raw materials at below world prices and suggested that measures could be taken to insure uninterrupted supplies of Lithuanian goods to Soviet enterprises.

Lithuania's leadership has ruled out rescinding the proclamation of independence, and said that a new law on Soviet law on secession does not apply to it because the republic was annexed illegally in 1940.

Leaders of the Baltic-American groups who met with President Bush in Washington, urged him to take steps toward recognizing Lithuanian independence, but said that he continued to refuse to do so.

"We are disappointed with the official policy of the United States by not extending recognition" to President Vytautas Landsbergis's government, said Anthony Mazieka of the Baltic American Freedom League.

Even so, Baltic-American leaders said they were pleased to have spoken with Mr. Bush after being turned down earlier for meetings.

"We have a lot of very good contacts on the lower and middle levels of the State Department," said Mari-Ann Rikken, chairman of the Joint Baltic American National Committee. "It's just the White House we haven't been able to penetrate. We used to wear out the threshold of the previous administration."

Mr. Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d spent more than an hour with Americans representing the interests of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

Mr. Mazieka said they pressed the president and Mr. Baker to grant de facto recognition of the Landsbergis government as an intermediate step toward full diplomatic ties.

Asked if Mr. Bush left the impression he was sympathetic to that idea, Ms. Rikken said, "No, but the fact that he met with us, the fact that I think we made an impression, that this is not some sort of an emotional appeal — I think that had an impact."

Mr. Mazieka said that Mr. Bush expressed sympathy but said he "has to consider the other agendas as well as his feeling that there must be a way to support Gorbachev's overall efforts for democratic reform."

Mr. Bush said Tuesday that the Soviet president's tolerance of democratic freedoms in Warsaw Pact nations had demonstrated "a commitment to reform and openness that's remarkable."

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

East German Forms His Unification Government

The Associated Press

BERLIN — The prime minister-designate, Lothar de Maiziere, completed the formation of his government on Wednesday as major political factions agreed on East Germany's negotiating position in reunification talks with West Germany.

The agreement clears the way for the parliament to formally put Mr. de Maiziere's government in office so that it can begin merger talks.

"Now it is good," Mr. de Maiziere said when the talks ended after nearly a week.

No details of the agreement were released, but it probably included some concessions to the Social Democrats. That party wants to retain some social programs to ease the transition to a market economy for East Germans, who are dependent on heavy subsidies.

Mr. de Maiziere, like Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, is seeking a quick shift to a market economy and a fast merger. He is expected to prevail; his party has the most seats in parliament.

In Bonn, a West German spokesman said Chancellor Kohl wanted to sign a treaty on monetary union between the two states by May 6, with the currency merger to go into effect by July 7.

Mr. Kohl's spokesman, Dieter Vogel, said the chancellor wanted talks to begin quickly on the issue of converting East German currency into West German marks.

But Mr. de Maiziere said an East German timetable for unification "was not yet fixed."

East Germany is expected to face widespread unemployment as the nation moves from four decades of socialism to a market economy.

The nation would have to experience an 8.5 percent annual growth rate to head off widespread unemployment, according to a study by the Institute for International Politics and Economics in East Berlin.

The press agency ADN said the institute estimated that a 5 percent growth rate still would result in up to 1.5 million jobless by 1995, and 2.6 million by 2000.

According to official figures, about 70,000 East Germans in the workforce of 7.2 million are unemployed.

An increasingly restive workforce, worried about unemployment, planned demonstrations to coincide with the second session of the parliament on Thursday.

Meanwhile, farmers who are worried about property rights vowed to drive their tractors through East Berlin and telephone workers called a strike.

A farmers organization said Wednesday that it would drive tractors and farm implements through East Berlin to demand an orderly transition to private ownership of property.

Telephone and other electronics workers fearing unemployment have called a three-hour strike for Thursday in East Berlin.

Yannis Behrakis/Reuters

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT — The Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis, a former Communist lawmaker, who wrote the music for the film 'Zorba the Greek,' waving at supporters of the New Democracy party after being sworn in as minister without portfolio by the conservative government, which took office Wednesday. Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis of New Democracy vowed after being sworn in to restore confidence in democratic institutions.

Ferry's Fire Doors Were Faulty

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — Fire doors malfunctioned and ventilation ducts were left open in the fire that struck the Danish ferry Scandinavian Star, a fire inspector said Wednesday at a marine inquiry.

But the captain of the ship, Hugo Larsen, told the investigators that all the fire equipment and safety procedures worked, and that the crew performed well in the emergency.

Captain Larsen, a Norwegian, said he was awakened by a ship's officer at 1:55 A.M. Saturday during the passage from Norway to Denmark as the first of three fires was discovered. "Someone is playing arsonist," he was told.

In Oslo, the police reduced the number of dead and missing to 168, as more missing passengers reported to authorities.

At the Copenhagen inquiry, a fire inspector, Flemming Jensen, described fires in three separate places. The first was in a pile of woolen blankets in a passageway outside a cabin below the car deck. It was quickly extinguished by a ship's officer.

The other two began shortly afterwards in stairwells on each side of the ferry, Mr. Jensen said. The blaze went up the staircases, past several decks and into the main restaurant area, he said.

The three fires must have ignited independently, he said, but he did not speculate on their causes.

After a five-hour tour of the vessel at its mooring in Lysekil, Sweden, Mr. Jensen said only that 5 of the vessel's 15 fire doors closed as they should have during the blaze. Hatches to the ship's ventilation ducts also were left open, he said.

"The fire fighting equipment was in good shape, but it appeared not to have been in use," he said.

The ferry lacked one fire door on the main deck between the restaurant area and the open stern deck, which should have been added during a recent renovation and expansion of the restaurant area, he said.

Captain Larsen conceded under questioning that alarm bells were disconnected in corridors and cabins because of too many false alarms. But he said pressing the alarm button set off lights on the bridge, and each was investigated by an officer.

The Nassau-registered Scandinavian Star caught fire two years ago in the Gulf of Mexico, and a U.S. investigation found flaws in safety and training of the crew.

Captain Larsen, who has come under sharp criticism for abandoning the ship too early, said he and his crew did "everything humanly possible" to save lives before leaving in the last lifeboat.

He said he left when he could remain no longer on the bridge because of heavy smoke.

Captain Larsen, who along with the other crew and surviving passengers was rescued by a Swedish ferry, returned to the burning ship five hours later to help firemen start the ship's water pumps.

He also rejected charges from passengers who said the crewmen could not communicate with them. He said most spoke "usable English."

Captain Larsen broadcast instructions in Norwegian and English for passengers to remain calm and make their way to the lifeboats.

"People streamed up from the bottom of the ship, but there was no panic, except that some children were screaming," he said.

At a meeting late Tuesday, the maritime directors of Sweden, Norway and Denmark approved measures to inspect ships flying flags of convenience in Nordic waters.

The commission decided that foreign-flagged ships must undergo safety checks by a Nordic maritime authority, said a statement released by the Danish Maritime Board.

Philharmonic in N.Y. Hires Leipzig's Masur

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Kurt Masur, music director since 1970 of Leipzig's celebrated Gewandhaus Orchestra, was named Wednesday to be music director of the New York Philharmonic for a five-year period beginning with the 1992-93 season. He succeeds Zubin Mehta, who ends 13 years in the post at the close of the 1990-91 season.

The announcement by the orchestra in New York said that Mr. Masur, whose first season as music director will be the Philharmonic's 150th anniversary season, would conduct a minimum of 14 subscription weeks and four weeks of other activities each season, and would assume overall artistic responsibility for all the orchestra's activities. During the 1991-92 season he will be music director designate. The orchestra statement stressed that for the first time the search committee for a successor to Mr. Mehta included six orchestra musicians.

Mr. Masur, 62, is in Paris to conduct a performance Friday of Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," with the Orchestre National de France and choral groups from Leipzig, in the basilica of suburban Saint-Denis.

Aside from his musical renown, Mr. Masur appears to have played a key role in averting violence in Leipzig Oct. 9 when there was a mass demonstration. Mr. Masur assembled a group that included a clergyman, an opposition activist and three local Communist Party officials in his apartment. Shortly afterward, a tape of Mr. Masur's voice was played over public address speakers and elsewhere, reading a joint statement in which the party officials committed themselves to dialogue and the rejection of police force.

Besides his long association with the Gewandhaus Orchestra, which claims a history of almost 250 years and associations with Bach and Mendelssohn, Mr. Masur has held numerous important operatic and orchestral posts.

Ivar Lo-Johansson, Swedish Author, Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Ivar Lo-Johansson, 89, a novelist whose powerful stories about landless peasants spurred changes in farm policy 60 years ago, died Wednesday of cancer.

The son of a farm worker, Mr. Lo-Johansson received little formal schooling, but rose to become one of Sweden's leading and most prolific authors.

He became a force among the "proletarian writers," who built their stories on the lives of poor workers and peasants. His writings in the 1930s helped end a system where farm workers were paid only in kind and were strongly dependent on landowners.

Mr. Johansson was particularly noted for novels on the life of the poor, including "Farewell to the Land," "Royal Road" and "The Tractor." He produced some 60 works from 1927 to 1986. In 1985, France named him an Officer of the Order of Arts and Letters.

(AP, AFP)

CHINA: *A Travel Ban*

(Continued from Page 1)

were cited as off-limits — the westernmost city of Kashgar, Khotan in southernmost Xinjiang, and the towns of Aksu and Kuqa between Kashgar and Urumqi, the region's capital.

Travelers said the situation in Urumqi was calm on Wednesday. But an Asian businessman said he had been warned by his driver not to go near a city bazaar because it might be dangerous.

The travelers said they were told while in Urumqi that the army had shot and killed 50 to 60 people in the Kashgar area last week. But none of the travelers said they had witnessed any clashes between troops and residents, and the reports of deaths, although persistent, have not been independently confirmed.

The clashes are reported to have occurred in an area that is mostly populated by Muslims belonging to the Uighur and Kirghiz ethnic groups. Both groups have a history of resisting rule by the Han Chinese, who make up the largest ethnic group in China.

Although Xinjiang is a largely desolate, sparsely populated region, the Chinese government considers it to be of enormous importance. Xinjiang embraces more than 15 percent of the total land surface of China and borders on the Soviet Union and India. It possesses huge, but largely unexploited, oil reserves.

Xinjiang is inhabited by a dozen of China's ethnic minority groups, who still outnumber the Han Chinese in the region despite a steady influx of Han settlers over the past few decades.

Xinjiang's desert has been China's main nuclear weapons testing ground. Foreign analysts say they believe that Beijing maintains more than 200,000 troops in the region.

A military crackdown on Muslim groups in Xinjiang could alienate some of the Middle East nations that China has been wooing in recent years.

Such nations are particularly important to China at a time when relations with most Western nations and Japan are suffering because of the violent crackdown against pro-democracy protesters last year.

A Chinese source with access to Communist Party documents said this week that a confidential circular signed by party and government leaders in early February warned bureaucrats against "subversive" influences emanating from the Soviet side of the border, which might influence minority groups inside China.

An edition of the newspaper Xinjiang Daily reaching Beijing on Wednesday from Urumqi said that in the Yili Kazakh Autonomous Region in northwestern Xinjiang, which stretches along the Soviet border, officials had suppressed certain "illegal organizations" that were "bent on sowing dissension" and "splitting" China.

The nomadic Kazakhs who inhabit this district have clashed in the past with the Chinese.

WORLD BRIEFS

Romania Asks Ex-King to Delay Visit

BUCHAREST (Reuters) — The Romanian government asked the country's former king, Michael, on Wednesday to postpone his first visit to the country since he was forced to abdicate by the Communist regime 43 years ago. But an aide to the former king said he still planned to arrive from his home in Switzerland as scheduled on Thursday for a two-week stay.

In a statement, the government said it had asked Michael to delay the trip until after elections on May 20. The statement said: "His coming to the country in this period might exacerbate existing conflicts and endanger his personal security. There is a danger that the former king will be implicated against his will in obscure manipulations that could affect his dignity and cast a cloud on his family."

Michael, 68, has said restoration of a constitutional monarchy would be in the best interests of Romania. But there is no sign in Bucharest that anyone wants to revive the monarchy. The interim president, Ion Iliescu, a former Communist and front-runner in the election campaign, said Sunday that Romania was, and would remain, a republic.

Hungary Seeks Halt on Soviet Jews

CAIRO (AP) — Hungary's ambassador to Egypt, Erno Simonyi, said Wednesday that his government had asked Soviet authorities to stop letting Jewish emigrants go to Israel via Budapest until the backlog of those already holding tickets is cleared. The ambassador estimated that transporting to Tel Aviv up to 2,500 already ticketed Soviet Jews might take several months.

Reacting to threats from Palestinian extremists, Hungary's national airline, Malev, announced in March that it would transport no more Soviet Jews to Israel, but then reversed the policy for scheduled flights. Charter flights for Soviet Jews are still banned.

In many Arab nations, including Egypt, immigration to Israel of thousands of Soviet Jews has caused complaints. Arab officials, including President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, have complained of threats to the land and well-being of 1.7 Palestinian residents of the West Bank and Gaza, territories occupied by Israel since 1967.

Nepal King Withdraws From Politics

KATMANDU, Nepal (Combined Dispatches) — King Birendra has withdrawn from active politics and wants the government to heal wounds caused by a crackdown on the Nepalese movement for multiparty democracy, Foreign Minister Pashupati Rana said Wednesday. State-run radio announced that all charges would be dropped against demonstrators arrested since the movement began on Feb. 18. The opposition estimates that 300 political prisoners are in jail.

But opposition politicians kept up pressure on the leadership, expressing impatience over delays in establishing new government structures. They want the king to dismiss the government and agree to a constitutional monarchy. Girija Prasad Koirala, general secretary of the Nepali Congress Party, warned Wednesday that the opposition might not be able to contain public anger if King Birendra failed to make political changes by the weekend.

Mr. Koirala admitted that the delay was eroding popular support for the Congress Party, which he said was determined to reach a quick agreement with its Communist allies on what opposition demands would be. Diplomats said the delay was partly caused by differences over who should join an interim government. *(AP, Reuters)*

France Denies Offer on Hong Kong

HONG KONG (Reuters) — A British government minister defended on Wednesday his statement that up to 20 countries might grant passports to Hong Kong residents, but one nation, France, said he was mistaken.

In Paris, a Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman said France was ready to offer visas, but not passports, to Hong Kong employees of French companies to be used if they went to France. Other nations questioned the British statement as well.

But Francis Maude, the Foreign Office minister responsible for Hong Kong affairs, said at a news conference he stood by his announcement Tuesday that 20 countries had responded positively to Britain's request for help in granting passports to Hong Kong people facing a return to Chinese rule in 1997. He had said that France had offered 1,500 passports to Hong Kong people employed by French companies.

Belfast Protesters Taunt Haughey

BELFAST (AP) — A crowd of 300 Protestant protesters shouted insults at Prime Minister Charles Haughey of Ireland on Wednesday as he arrived on a visit to the British-ruled province of Northern Ireland.

Demonstrators gathered outside the Europa Hotel, where Mr. Haughey delivered a speech to the Institute of Directors in his capacity as chairman of the European Community's Council of Ministers.

The Reverend Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, and a dozen of his colleagues managed to get through a security cordon around the hotel to the roof of their nearby party headquarters. As Mr. Haughey's motorcade drove up to the hotel, Mr. Paisley and his group shouted "Haughey! Haughey! Out! Out! Out!" and other taunts. The Republic of Ireland, which is 95 percent Roman Catholic, lays formal constitutional claim to predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland.

FBI Arrests Fugitive in Letelier Case

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Federal Bureau of Investigation said Wednesday it had arrested a fugitive charged with conspiracy in the 1976 murder of Orlando Letelier, an outspoken opponent of General Augusto Pinochet's military government in Chile. Jose Suarez, 51, was arrested in St. Petersburg, Florida. Mr. Suarez, who had been on the run since being charged in 1978, was due to appear before a magistrate in Tampa, Florida.

Mr. Letelier and an American associate, Ronni Moffitt, were killed when a bomb exploded as they were driving to work at the Institute of Policy Studies in Washington. Mr. Letelier had resigned as Chile's ambassador to the United States after a coup led by General Pinochet overthrew the civilian government of Salvador Allende.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Madrid strikers on picket lines at Barajas airport fought to snatch brooms from Red Cross volunteers trying to clear rubbish piled up in a nine-day stoppage by cleaners. Restaurants at the airport were closed because of health hazards. Flights were being delayed as planes are diverted to other airports for cleaning. The strike by 18,000 employees of private cleaning companies is also affecting subway stations. The strikers want a 9 percent pay raise. *(Reuters)*

British experts unveiled a video system on Wednesday that could avert air disasters by allowing pilots to see the outside of their aircraft. The Royal Aircraft Establishment said it had successfully tested a tiny camera, fitted to the tail of an airliner, that will let pilots watch parts of the aircraft like wings and engines that are normally out of view from the cockpit. Videotapes from the camera would be stored in a container like flight and voice recorders to help in any inquiry. *(Reuters)*

ARTS: *In Budapest, Culture and Politics Are Generally Hard to Separate*

(Continued from Page 1)

exciting minimalist ensemble in the world."

"'You guys play my music better than I do,' Reich told me. But we got too professional. We were playing the music for the money and a lot of office politics began to enter the picture. Our rehearsals are getting to be more talk than music. It's time for me to move on."

Working with Peter Forgacs, his filmmaker friend, Mr. Szemzo adds music to silent black-and-white home movies, his own and those of others. He attached sensitive devices to record the mechanical sounds of his camera and they accompany the images it shoots, which are sped-up, frozen, repeated. Making home movies about family life with an eight-millimetrophone of his own inventing is, he figures, close to politics-free.

"People used to say we could not be free of politics because we were not free," Mr. Szemzo said. "Our existance was defined by politics. As an artist, you had to be either 'for' or 'against.' 'It' was always there. You hardly ever worked on the art directly. John Cage is free to deal with his interests, mushrooms, star maps, whatever. But here they are still dealing with politics. You are more or less forced to take a position.

"These new parties are not all that different from each other, but artists argue with a lot of emotion that this one is bad and that one good. They talk about nothing else. You see, it's so deeply ingrained that even with freedom we are not free."

Laszlo Gooz has been named artistic director of Hungaropop Safari, a private record label specializing in jazz and contemporary music. The state monopoly of the business side of the arts has been broken. In literature, new law gave birth to "2,000," a classy, privately owned literary monthly. More than 30 private radio station are due to hit the dial this spring.

Laszlo Pataki invested five million florints (about $75,000) in the 15 albums Hungaropop has produced in a little over a year. He is a former rock roadie who built a private publishing empire based on flesh, gossip and rock and roll. "Pop Legends" and "Taboo" are two of the titles. Mr. Pataki is willing to lose money on records, at least for now, because jazz and contemporary classical music combine relatively low investment with high cultural capital, which, given the nature of his publications, he can use.

He hired Mr. Gooz (trombonist with Group 180), who bypassed the no longer monopolistic but still dominant state distribution system by negotiating a consignment/profit-sharing plan with a chain of private book-and-record stores. Between Hungaropop, Group 180, commercial engagements and teaching at the conservatory, Mr. Gooz has four jobs.

He and his wife, Eszter, who is translating Graham Greene's "The Power And The Glory," are raising three children in a modest villa in an orchard in the Buda hills. This attractive family illustrates how much motivation, imagination and hard work it takes just to break even in Hungary, and perhaps a hint of the culture that may one day flower in Hungary.

Nikola Parov, a composer and instrumentalist, was born in Sofia, and has a Bulgarian father and an exile's perspective. "Hungarians want to show everybody they can make everything better — business, politics, music," he said. "They want everything that comes from the West. They seem to be getting democracy all wrong. With music, they are also taking the wrong direction. They are going to lose their folk music, like the Germans, and end up with those stupid brass marching bands. They seem to be afraid of their history."

He has lately been mixing his acoustic flutes and pipes and reed instruments with synthetics, and although he says it's in order to make a living, it may in fact be one way for him to bypass the present, which he does not much approve of.

"Folk music is very much alive in Bulgaria — they are proud of it," he said. "The best musicians are Gypsies and Turks. So the Bulgarians are leaving it up to their minorities to preserve their traditions. At the same tieme they treat them very badly. While the Africans have been spreading their music all over the world, the Balkans has been stuck behind closed borders for 40 years without cross-fertilization. But all that's finished now. We're beginning to come out into the world. And I hope to be part of it."

CZECHS: *Policy Rift*

(Continued from Page 1)

resolved, which would make it more likely that legislative action will not be completed before the assembly recesses in late April for the elections.

Resistance to drastic economic change results largely from Czechoslovakia's prosperity compared with other East European countries.

Moderate inflation, the wide availability of staple commodities and the absence of big foreign debt all cushion Czechoslovakia from the harsh economic conditions required by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for providing financial help.

But Czechs and Slovaks are fully aware of their nation's economic decline since the days immediately following World War II, when its industry produced a standard of living higher than that of neighboring Austria.

Mr. Havel has been blamed for wanting to cushion the public from the full effects of the economic changes. Even Mr. Urban, long Mr. Havel's staunch ally, said "half the truth" was that Mr. Havel, who "does not know enough about the economy," favored postponing changes until after the elections.

But the president's tendency to wait "until he can hear a more unanimous view" from his advisers "is not saying the delay is Havel's fault," Mr. Urban insisted.

"We live in an absolutely illogical time when everything has to be changed, but when we do not yet have democratic institutions," Mr. Urban said. The result, he said, is that "people tend not to take their own responsibilities and ask for higher and higher approval, so that Havel is asked to decide everything, which he does not want to do."

ISRAEL: *Peres Foiled on Labor Coalition as Religious Legislators Defect*

(Continued from Page 1)

provide for the direct election of a prime minister.

Likud, which until Wednesday had stood on the verge of being removed from the government for the first time since 1977, said it supported the coalition government idea, but Mr. Peres rejected it.

If Mr. Peres fails to form a government in the next two weeks, Mr. Herzog could offer the opportunity to Mr. Shamir, who would then have up to six weeks to bargain.

If both parties failed to form a government, they could be forced to resume their unity coalition or hold new elections.

The sudden turn of Mr. Verdiger and Mr. Mizrachi was apparently a result of the intervention of an 88-year-old Orthodox rabbi, Menachem Mendel Schneerson.

Rabbi Schneerson, the New York City-based leader of the Lubavitcher Hassidic sect and the mentor of the two legislators, reportedly let it be known over the weekend that he opposed a government that would compromise Israel's control over the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Verdiger and Mr. Mizrachi, who both were resistant to a Peres government, apparently took the rabbi's statement as a signal that they should withdraw their support from Labor.

Mr. Mizrachi told Israeli radio that he wanted "to prevent negotiation that would lead to the handing over of territories to the enemies of Israel."

The defections outraged the leader of Agudat Israel, Menachem Porush, who insisted that his party would honor its agreement with Labor. He told the parliament that Mr. Peres "had, has and will have a majority."

Mr. Porush said that although Mr. Verdiger would be replaced, Mr. Mizrachi would eventually change his mind rather than flout the decision of the party's ruling council, which decided last week to support Labor.

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	12	54	4	39	cl
Athens	17	63	14	57	cl
Barcelona	19	66	8	46	fr
Belgrade	12	54	3	37	cl
Berlin	12	54	5	41	sh
Brussels	14	57	7	45	cl
Budapest	13	55	1	34	fr
Copenhagen	10	50	4	39	cl
Costa Del Sol	20	68	8	46	fr
Dublin	13	55	6	43	s
Edinburgh	12	54	5	41	s
Faro	20	68	10	50	fr
Florence	19	66	6	43	cl
Frankfurt	13	55	5	41	cl
Geneva	7	45	0	32	sh
Helsinki	6	43	-2	28	fr
Las Palmas	20	68	15	59	cl
Lisbon	19	66	12	54	fr
London	13	55	5	41	s
Luxembourg	9	48	6	43	s
Madrid	17	63	5	41	cl
Milan	18	64	5	41	fr
Moscow	5	41	2	36	s
Munich	5	41	3	37	r
Nice	18	64	12	54	cl
Oslo	10	50	2	36	cl
Paris	15	59	10	50	cl
Prague	12	54	6	43	r
Reykjavik	3	37	0	32	s
Rome	17	63	7	45	fr
Stockholm	5	41	0	32	r
Strasbourg	13	54	6	43	cl
Vienna	14	57	7	45	fr
Warsaw	11	52	3	37	cl
Zurich	12	54	-4	25	cl

MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Ankara	—	—	8	46	sh
Cairo	32	90	28	82	cl
Istanbul	—	—	11	52	sh
Jerusalem	27	81	14	57	s
Tel Aviv	29	84	15	59	s

OCEANIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Auckland	—	—	—	—	sh
Sydney	26	79	18	64	sh

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	37	99	29	84	fr
Beijing	20	68	12	54	cl
Hong Kong	23	73	20	68	r
Manila	35	95	25	77	fr
New Delhi	38	100	20	68	fr
Seoul	26	79	9	48	r
Shanghai	17	63	12	54	r
Singapore	33	91	25	77	sh
Taipei	28	82	19	66	cl
Tokyo	21	70	12	54	fr

AFRICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algiers	—	—	7	45	sh
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	sh
Casablanca	19	66	7	45	cl
Harare	—	—	—	—	sh
Lagos	31	88	28	82	s
Nairobi	—	—	16	61	sh
Tunis	19	66	11	52	cl

LATIN AMERICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Buenos Aires	15	59	9	48	fr
Lima	24	75	17	63	cl
Mexico City	26	79	14	57	sh
Rio de Janeiro	28	82	24	75	s

NORTH AMERICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Anchorage	11	52	0	32	sn
Atlanta	19	66	2	36	sn
Boston	15	59	2	36	r
Chicago	3	37	-1	30	cl
Denver	16	61	2	36	sn
Detroit	4	39	-4	25	fo
Honolulu	26	79	20	68	sn
Houston	24	75	9	48	fr
Los Angeles	26	79	16	61	fr
Miami	28	82	20	68	—
Minneapolis	4	39	-5	23	fr
Montreal	2	36	-4	25	—
Nassau	27	81	21	70	cl
New York	15	59	4	39	sh
Phoenix	36	97	19	66	fr
San Francisco	—	—	—	—	sn
Seattle	18	64	9	48	sh
Toronto	3	39	-6	21	fo
Washington	17	63	4	39	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-storms.

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 10 — 4 (50 — 39). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 12 — 9 (54 — 48). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 14 — 5 (57 — 41). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 9 — 4 (48 — 39). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 12 — 8 (54 — 46). ROME: Showers. Temp. 16 — 9 (61 — 48). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. Temp. 12 — 4 (54 — 39). BANGKOK: Showers. Temp. 33 — 28 (91 — 82). HONG KONG: Rain. 24 — 21 (75 — 70). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 36 — 28 (97 — 73). SEOUL: Rain. Temp. 18 — 12 (59 — 54). SINGAPORE: Cloudy. Temp. 28 — 25 (82 — 77). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 21 — 13 (70 — 55).

Women's Group Hails Democratic Nominee in Bitter Texas Primary

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Ann Richards, the Texas state treasurer, has won the Democratic nomination for governor, defeating Jim Mattox, the attorney general, after an extraordinarily bitter primary campaign that revolved around allegations of drug use and other personal attacks.

Ms. Richards, 56, claiming victory in the state capital, Austin, declared, "It has been a very long, hard race."

The National Women's Political Caucus hailed Ms. Richards's victory as emblematic of women's political progress and inspirational to U.S. female candidates.

"It's been a long dry spell since Ma Ferguson," said Sharon Rodine, president of the caucus, referring to Miriam A. (Ma) Ferguson, who in 1924 became the only woman ever elected governor of Texas.

With 96 percent of the ballots counted early Wednesday, Ms. Richards had 615,400 votes, or 57 percent, to Mr. Mattox's 467,740, or 43 percent.

She will face Clayton Williams, a West Texas oil executive who won the Republican nomination last month and had the luxury of watching the Democrats batter each other for weeks. Many analysts say that the bitterness of the Democratic race has dramatically improved Republican chances.

Many Texans described the Democratic race as the roughest they could remember, an unrelenting exchange of negative television commercials and extraordinarily personal attacks.

The campaign was dominated by questions of drug use. Mr. Mattox asserted that Ms. Richards used illegal drugs while serving as a county commissioner more than a decade ago. But he provided no evidence for his accusations, citing reasons of confidentiality.

Ms. Richards, a recovering alcoholic, said she had used no "mood-altering chemical" for the last 10 years. But she refused to say specifically whether she had ever used illegal drugs, and her stance only fanned the political fires. She counterattacked by challenging Mr. Mattox's ethics and finances.

The drug issue seemed to backfire on Mr. Mattox in the last days of the campaign. Texas news organizations reported three people's assertions that they had seen Mr. Mattox use marijuana in the early 1970s. He denied the accusations.

Ms. Richards rose to national prominence at the 1988 Democratic National Convention with a sharply worded attack on George Bush. She has become one of the best-known Democratic women in the country.

The Texas governorship is always viewed as a political prize. But this year it has attracted even more intense interest from both national parties because of the reapportionment of Congress that will result from the 1990 census.

Texas, which with 27 seats already has the third-largest congressional delegation, will gain seats. The party that controls the governorship will influence the drawing of district lines for representation that will last a decade.

David Bradner/The Associated Press

Ann Richards, who beat Attorney General Jim Mattox for the nomination, will face Clayton Williams, an oil executive, in the fall contest. She would be the state's second female governor.

U.S. Democrats Take On Zaire

Threat to Cut Aid to Mobutu Defies Bush's Africa Policy

By Clifford Krauss
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — House Democrats, in a challenge to the Bush administration's Africa policy, are moving to cut aid to Zaire to protest the reported corruption and human-rights violations of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Three Democratic Representatives — David R. Obey of Wisconsin, Howard E. Wolpe of Michigan and Stephen J. Solarz of New York — say they will oppose all military aid to Zaire's government, and move to shift most economic aid from the Mobutu government to private voluntary organizations in the country.

The administration is seeking $56 million in aid for fiscal 1991, which begins Oct. 1, $4 million of which would go to training and equipping Zaire's military.

"No bill that bears my name will have any money for that turkey," said Mr. Obey, chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations.

In testimony before Mr. Obey's subcommittee on Thursday, Mr. Solarz compared Mr. Mobutu to Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, Eric Honecker of East Germany, Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines and Anastasio Somoza Debayle of Nicaragua.

"Sooner or later, Mobutu will go," said Mr. Solarz, a member of the House Foreign Affairs committee. "When that time comes, it will not be in our interest to have been perceived as propping up this discredited dictator."

Mr. Solarz estimated that Mr. Mobutu had amassed $2.5 billion in ill-gotten wealth, including a 16th-century castle in Spain, a 32-room palace in Switzerland and other estates in Portugal, Italy and several African nations.

He also criticized the Zairean security forces for their "unchecked ability to harass and detain political opponents."

Administration officials do not dispute contentions that the Zairean president is corrupt and tough on dissidents, but they see him as a protector of stability in his country and as a linchpin for U.S. interests on the continent.

They note that in his 25 years in power, Mr. Mobutu granted military assistance to Chad to fight off Libyan aggression and to the pro-Western government of Togo to battle a rebel insurgency.

More recently, they say, Sudan and Mozambique have come to him to help resolve internal conflicts.

The congressional Democrats contend that Mr. Mobutu's usefulness is a thing of the past.

"With the reduction of tensions in the U.S.-Soviet relationship, Mobutu's relevance has been substantially diminished," said Mr. Wolpe.

'We Were Duped,' Marchais Says

The Associated Press

PARIS — The leader of the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais, says he and his followers were "duped" over the years by Communist leaders in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

"The form of socialism put into effect until now in the countries of the East has failed," he said on "The Hour of Truth" television program Tuesday night. It was the first television appearance by Mr. Marchais, 69, since the series of political upheavals in Eastern Europe late last year.

Asked about Lithuania, Mr. Marchais said his party favored self-determination and would condemn any Soviet military intervention there.

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Smokers Cough Up Money For U.S. Anti-Smoking Ads

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In one of the country's most aggressive anti-smoking efforts, the state of California has begun a multimillion-dollar advertising campaign that will be paid for by smokers themselves through cigarette taxes.

Sharp-edged, sometimes mocking advertisements in newspapers and on television and radio comprise one of the strongest thrusts in the nationwide anti-smoking movement. No other state has undertaken such a campaign.

California's advertisements depict cigarette marketing as cynical and manipulative. They are directed at some of the groups, particularly minorities and women, to which tobacco companies try to market their products. They also tell teenagers that there is no glamour in smoking.

"The objective is to change the image that the tobacco industry has created for smokers — that it's sexy, glamorous, youthful — to it's dumb, dirty, dangerous," said Kenneth W. Kizer, director of the state's health services.

California's campaign comes amid increased pressure on the tobacco industry nationwide. Federal law now bans smoking on almost all domestic airliners; Virginia, the heart of tobacco-growing country, has restricted smoking in public places; cigarette vending machines have been barred in several Minnesota cities, and New York City bars cigarette billboard advertisements on city-owned buildings.

Mr. Kizer said that in the next 18 months California would spend $28.6 million on its campaign. The money will come from a 10-cent increase in the state's per-pack cigarette tax of 25 cents, which was approved in a November 1988 referendum.

Maker Admits Sending Faulty Bolts for War Jets

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A California defense contractor has pleaded guilty to falsifying test results on millions of bolts it produced for some of the military's most sophisticated warplane engines, including the B-1 bomber, according to federal officials.

The bolt manufacturer, MacHaffie Inc., pleaded guilty to submitting fake documents to the military over an eight-year period certifying that its bolts met government standards. This was done even though the bolts had never been tested, according to Assistant U.S. Attorney Stephen A. Mansfield of the Central District of California, in Los Angeles.

In other cases, the company sent the bolts to an outside laboratory for performance testing, but when bolts failed the tests, the defense contractor falsified the results to indicate the contrary, Mr. Mansfield said.

The falsely certified bolts were used in some of the military's most advanced aircraft, including the air force B-1 bomber, F16 fighter and A-7 Corsair II attack fighter; the navy and Marine Corps F-18 Hornet fighter, and the navy carrier-based F-14 Tomcat fighter.

A bolt failure in some of the engines could cause the airplanes to crash, according to prosecutors.

The military has "totally frozen" shipments of the MacHaffie bolts now held in storage, according to the Defense Logistics Agency. Military officials and prosecutors said they did not know how many of the bolts had been installed in working aircraft.

Mr. Mansfield estimated that the company sold nine million bolts to the military and other defense contractors over eight years beginning in 1979. The military has reported no instances of engine failure as a result of the bolts, he said.

The company and its president, Norman MacHaffie, 56, of Sylmar, California, pleaded guilty on Monday to federal charges of conspiracy and making false statements. The company faces a maximum fine of $1.5 million, and its president could be sentenced to 15 years in prison and fines as high as $750,000.

Jason Kogin, the attorney for the company and for its president, declined to comment on the case Tuesday.

Two other employees who cooperated with the government in the case pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy and making false statements; each faces a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison and $500,000 in fines.

The military requires that the bolts pass tests for stress, fatigue, structure and other qualities to ensure that they can sustain the rigorous environment of the high-power engines.

Cheney, Angered, Orders Inquiry On Stealth Report

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Dick Cheney has ordered an inquiry into why the air force failed to inform him that one of its Stealth fighter planes missed its target during the Panama invasion.

Pentagon officials said Mr. Cheney was irritated with air force officials because he was kept in the dark about the Stealth fighter's performance. The F-117A fighter, an aeronautical cousin of the B-2 Stealth bomber, uses secret technology to elude air defense systems.

Senior Pentagon officials disclosed last week that the plane's first combat mission in Panama was marked by pilot error and a failure, by hundreds of meters, to hit a critical target.

The disclosure was embarrassing for the Pentagon, which has promoted the radar-eluding planes as highly precise weapons. In the days after the Panama invasion, Pentagon officials, including Mr. Cheney, said the Stealth's performance had been perfect.

"The secretary has asked the air force for an explanation," Pete Williams, the chief Pentagon spokesman, said. "He wants to know why he didn't know earlier."

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OPINION

Secondhand Weapons

Hi, there! Wanna buy a used tank? Kick the treads. Not a lot of mileage. Look at that gun — clean as a whistle. Hardly fired a shell. Or how about some brand new helicopters? Big discounts if you order now.

With an agreement to slash conventional forces in Europe soon to be signed, the United States, its allies and the Soviets are conducting a fire sale on arms. That may well be an efficient way to dispose of surplus weapons. But it could prove very costly to developing countries if sellers are tempted to use this stockpile to stimulate rather than simply meet demand. Congress could usefully look into this situation before the deals are made. And the Bush administration could explore the possibility of joint restraints on such sales with other treaty signers.

A treaty to slash conventional forces in Europe is likely before year's end. Participants will have to cut some 40,000 tanks, 35,000 personnel carriers, 30,000 artillery tubes and 2,600 helicopters. The signatories can either scrap, convert or sell the weapons. The Pentagon has big budgetary incentives to sell. Scrapping or refabricating weapons for nonmilitary purposes costs money. And every dollar recovered in sales of old weapons is a dollar to spend on new ones. To ascertain whether fire-salesmanship is driving policy, Congress can ask the Pentagon for its sales plans and ask the State Department to evaluate the effect of additional sales on the purchasers. Congress also can consider what happens after this year's fire sale.

Once the treaty comes into force, the major powers will no longer buy as many weapons for themselves. To preserve their military-industrial complexes and hold down weapons costs, they will be tempted to pump up demand for arms in poor, Third World countries. That is not a problem the United States or any other major power can solve by itself. The administration needs to look into international restraints. The United States has explored this subject before, without much success. But it is worth another try now as U.S. and European military arsenals dwindle and the pressure to sell elsewhere intensifies.

To curtail the fire sale in the meantime, why not seek agreement to move up the date for taking inventory of the weapons covered by the conventional force treaty and ban their sale as of that date? Damping down arms competition in Europe just to end up promoting sales somewhere else seems a perverse way to enhance U.S. security.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

A Market in Pollution

The most inventive section of the clean air bill that Congress seems prepared to pass this year would monetize dirt. It is part of the proposal to reduce acid rain. The idea is to put a cap on total sulfur dioxide emissions by all U.S. utilities; these are thought to be the main cause of acid rain in America. Each utility would be given a share of the national total based mainly on its 1985 emissions. A utility that then found itself using less than its share, because it had cleaned up or for some other reason, could sell the unused part to one that needed more.

If the theorists are right, the great effect of a market in pollution rights will be increased efficiency in meeting the bill's goals. Utilities will be free to reduce emissions any way they choose. That distinguishes this from more prescriptive regulatory mechanisms. Presumably, each utility will choose the cheapest way it can, and the ones that can reduce emissions most cheaply and the most — the ones that are the best at it — can in effect hire on to do it, or some of it, for others in the industry that are less adept.

A possible earthier effect is that the government will have created new incentives by establishing an entire new form of property. Dirt will not be just a liability. The reduction of it will become an asset. Example: A utility wanting to install a costly scrubber to reduce future emissions might be able to finance part of it by selling some emission credits it would no longer need. Under terms of the bill, credits also could be saved against a future need. Regulators and accountants would be called upon to treat these in much the same way as any other form of stored-up capital. There would even be at least one major auction each year, in part to fix the price of an allowance, the bill's name for the right to produce a ton of sulfur dioxide.

Pollution credits have been used before under the Clean Air Act, but never on this scale. As part of the price of passage in the Senate, extra credits were assigned to some utilities at the expense of all the rest. The winners were in fast-growing states (where the 1985 benchmark would be particularly unfair), the highest-polluting states (to help them meet their higher cleanup costs) and states that have already cleaned up (on grounds that it would be unfair to reward future good behavior and ignore the past).

But while shares were altered slightly, the cap was kept in place, and supporters say they think it will remain so. The reason is that companies with extra credits will resist having their assets devalued in the future; a higher cap would be to pollution credits what inflation is to cash. A broad emissions market would be a fresh approach to environmental regulation, and it is promising.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Salvadoran Endgame?

Cause for Optimism

New circumstances have made possible an optimistic approach to peace in long-suffering El Salvador, where a civil war, sustained by outside arms, has killed 70,000 citizens and cruelly punished an already poor and torn country. The key was the onset of an electoral process in Nicaragua, where the opposition ran and won, leaving the Sandinista regime unable to continue supporting war beyond the national borders. Nicaragua's discovery of a (rough) path from war to peace boosted advocates of compromise on both sides of El Salvador's divide. The Soviet Union, increasingly preoccupied at home, counseled moderation to the guerrillas. The United States, with no further reason to see Central America as an arena of East-West conflict, did the same to the government.

The result is the talks that the two factions have begun in Geneva under United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. The guerrilla side has formally laid aside its demand to take a share of power without election, undertaking instead to integrate itself as a political force within the official constitutional structure. The government has accepted outside mediation and assumed an obligation not simply to bring in the guerrillas but also to reform the system it is asking them to join.

A cease-fire is the urgent first requirement. Not only would it save lives. If sustained, it would lower the temperature, allow politics to take root and encourage the reform that is most essential in El Salvador: to bring the military and the death squads that part of the military protects under the rule of law.

For a decade, the Salvadoran government has sought to run a democratic form of government, and although it has often fallen short, its efforts have brought it deserved American aid. That aid should be continued now, but with special care.

Certainly any inclination to use the guerrillas' new partial isolation to press the war against them needs to be held in check; copious experience proves that this would only produce further bloodshed. With its aid and counsel, the United States is in a position to keep Salvadorans' attention fixed on the requirement for addressing the deep social conflicts that spawned the war.

This is also the only basis on which the Bush administration can count on accommodating an impatient Democratic Congress. The Nicaragua endgame demonstrated the value of bipartisanship, and nobody should forget it.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

A New Ingredient

Peace talks are an old, sad story in El Salvador, but there is a new ingredient in the forthcoming round. The talks will be mediated directly by the shrewd, careful UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. He is not addicted to lost causes. His involvement is also important because both sides are agreed on UN verification of a truce.

Washington has done more than welcome what may be a breakthrough in a stalemated war. It has already given convincing support to President Alfredo Cristiani, especially in his dealings with military diehards. Congress can help by using the leverage of foreign aid to promote electoral reform.

Nobody can say for certain that either side has truly abandoned hopes for a knockout blow. Only last November, leftist insurgents loosed a ferocious but futile offensive against the capital. This provoked a barbarous reprisal in which six Jesuit priests were slaughtered by uniformed killers apparently acting on orders. Bravely, Mr. Cristiani has pressed criminal charges against the presumed terrorists and some military superiors. By so doing, he defied the zealots in his own right-ist camp. Not once in a decade of combat has a Salvadoran officer been held criminally accountable for human rights crimes.

Enough else has changed to make conceivable a settlement in which the guerrillas would lay down arms and agree to an electoral solution. The climate has warmed for negotiations. UN mediation was sought by the five Central American presidents whose peace plan worked in Nicaragua. It also matters that the insurgents can no longer depend on the Sandinistas for weapons when Violeta Barrios de Chamorro assumes Nicaragua's presidency April 25.

A year from now, El Salvador is to hold local and National Assembly elections. One important and achievable goal for the peace talks is to open up that vote by providing new monitoring safeguards, thus giving all opposition parties a fairer chance.

The U.S. Congress, which has approved $4 billion in Salvadoran aid in the last decade, can condition its next payment on electoral reforms. Everybody except fanatics is eager for a decent end to a bloody conflict. The unusual and promising UN mediation is a chance to be seized.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

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America in the World: Cooperative Problem Solving

By Alice M. Rivlin

WASHINGTON — For 40 years the United States has been transfixed by the Communist menace, unable to think clearly about less immediate threats. The possibility of Soviet nuclear missiles obliterating U.S. cities or of Communist forces overwhelming allies in Europe and Asia crowded out other dangers. It also defined the U.S. role in the world: America was the leader of the anti-Communist alliance, the manager of the free world's defenses.

With the Cold War apparently subsiding and the line between the free world and the unfree world blurring rapidly, Americans face an unnerving challenge. They must reassess the threats to U.S. national security. They must ask themselves what kind of world they want to live in and what role they aspire to play in shaping its future.

It will take flexibility and statesmanship for the leader of the anti-Communist alliance to shift identities and become a builder of coalitions, many of them including the Soviets.

While America focused on the Communist threat, at least four potential dangers were looming in the shadows:

The diffusion of sophisticated weapons. A growing number of countries with simmering grievances and potentially unstable or fanatical governments have acquired high-tech weaponry. As the list of states with nuclear, chemical and biological weapons lengthens, the potential for local conflicts escalating to world-threatening proportions increases.

The possibility of irreversible damage to the environment. Rich and poor countries alike are degrading the earth and spewing hazardous substances into the air and water. Thinning ozone, global warming, ocean pollution, acid rain and deforestation were not among the threats to international security a generation ago. They are now.

The growing desperation of the world's poor. In the long run the security and well-being of the industrialized world depend on improving the economic prospects of the world's poor. Rich countries cannot hope to wall themselves off from billions of desperate people who see the gap between themselves and others widening. Nor can the affluent countries solve the problems of drugs, terrorism, pollution and nuclear proliferation without their help.

The weakness of the U.S. economy. The prosperity of Japan and Europe and other countries is not a threat to America. Indeed, it provides affluent partners with whom to share responsibilities. Continued U.S. mismanagement of its own economic affairs, however, is a serious threat to future security.

Stagnant productivity growth, low national saving and heavy indebtedness to foreigners threaten the future standard of living of Americans. The federal deficit cripples U.S. capacity to contribute to the solution of the world's problems and undermines the respect the United States commands in the big power club. A nation in arrears on its dues to international organizations and pleading poverty at every turn cannot hope to play a leading role in world affairs.

□

But must the United States be a leading world player? Those who believe that protecting the world from Communist domination was the main reason for American global involvement are urging retreat.

Safe isolation, however, is no longer possible. The U.S. economy is increasingly and inextricably intertwined with the rest of the world. Americans cannot hide from nuclear conflict even if it occurs far away for reasons that do not concern them. If the Earth's air and water are fouled or its climate is changed, we cannot find sanctuary.

Like it or not, Americans' only hope for a secure future is to work with other countries to reduce threats to the common security.

Some might argue for world government, or at least for reinvigorating the United Nations. Realistically, the chances for effective international action are much higher if smaller groups of countries, especially those with the most clout, work together on narrower tasks such as preserving European security, accelerating Latin American economic development or averting global warming.

A pragmatic vision of the post-Cold War world involves multiple international organizations dedicated to solving particular problems. These would have overlapping membership and substantial power for well-defined purposes. The United States would make cooperative problem solving a central theme of its diplomatic efforts. It would play a lead role in some efforts and a supporting role in others.

The new vision ought to be launched promptly and vigorously in Europe. Old NATO hands talk of keeping the Western alliance intact even if the Warsaw Pact disintegrates completely. But the whole rationale of NATO rested on a common enemy, a clear line of demarcation between East and West and the distinct possibility, however remote, of Soviet surprise attack. Without these conditions it is hard to imagine sustained political support for NATO, in the United States or in Europe.

With its objective of protecting Europe from communism clearly achieved, the only useful role for NATO is to foster and manage the transition to a broader mutual security arrangement involving the current members of both alliances.

The first objective of the new organization would be to move beyond current arms control negotiations and provide an institutional framework for substantial additional reductions in forces. The goal should be mutual reduction to levels at which no country could mount a serious attack on its neighbors. The European security organization should ensure continuous verification and exchange of information so that no surprises are possible.

Eventually it would be desirable to create a mechanism for peaceful resolution of disputes, and perhaps a joint peacekeeping force. Prompt U.S. advocacy of such cooperative security would allay fears of a resurgent Germany, preserve the U.S. seat at the European table and provide a useful role for NATO in the transition.

□

The precarious state of Latin American economies presents another opportunity for U.S. leadership in multinational problem solving. The United States has an enormous stake in a prosperous and democratic Latin America. There is no hope of stemming the tide of either immigrants or drugs as long as the wages of Mexican workers are so abysmal and farmers in the Andes have no viable alternative to growing coca.

For a decade the level of living in much of Latin America has slipped backward as Latin economies staggered under debt burdens, low commodity prices and population growth. Aside from sporadic efforts to contain the debt crisis, the United States has put most of its energy and resources into countering Communist influence in Central America. It is time for a new Alliance for Progress, fostered but not dominated by the United States, and with Japanese and European participation.

The consequences of global warming cannot be assessed and addressed without strong international cooperation. The industrial nations will have to agree to limit carbon emissions and provide incentives to poorer countries to do the same. On this and other global environmental issues, the United States will have to decide whether to lead or drag its feet and suffer the consequences in the future.

□

It will take flexibility and statesmanship for the leader of the anti-Communist alliance to shift identities and become a builder of coalitions, many of them including the Soviets, to solve diverse international problems.

It will also take courage and foresight in domestic politics. Not only does this new U.S. role in the world require managing the domestic economy better. America must take stronger action to reduce environmental hazards and improve opportunities for its own poor and minorities if it is to be credible in urging others to do so.

None of this sounds easy. Fending off the Communist menace was definitely less complex and far less challenging.

The writer, an economist at the Brookings Institution, was director of the Congressional Budget Office from 1975 to 1983. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Modernizing the American Role in Europe

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — The "peace dividend" that American taxpayers hope to harvest from the reduction in tensions in Europe is an answered prayer that brings problems along with blessings. By cashing in rapidly on defense cuts, the United States risks relinquishing the leadership role it has played in Europe for 40 years.

Some reduction in U.S. leadership in NATO is both inevitable and desirable. The collapse of the Soviet external threat thrusts new opportunities and challenges on Europeans to lead and finance the continent's defense. But can the United States reconcile itself to being engaged in Europe without being dominant on defense issues?

That is the question that Margaret Thatcher and François Mitterrand will put to George Bush in different forms in two allied summit meetings in the next week. The results of these talks will have a significant impact on the size and speed of peace dividends throughout the Atlantic alliance.

President Bush flies to Bermuda on Friday to meet Prime Minister Thatcher, and then hosts President Mitterrand in Key Largo, Florida, next Thursday. In both meetings he will hear his European partners say that the United States needs to speak more clearly and substantively about NATO's future. The Europeans will tell Mr. Bush that U.S. proposals voiced last autumn, in the wake of the opening of the Berlin Wall, to turn NATO into a "political" organization have not been fleshed out and have been overtaken by events.

They have a point. The rush toward German unification has overtaken Washington's calculations. The diplomats have been trying to nail a whirlwind to the floor. The United States needs to reconcile itself to the Europeanization of NATO that lies ahead and to staying in Europe despite those changes.

Mrs. Thatcher's government, which initially sought to slow or obstruct long-term changes for NATO, has done a 180-degree turn. She now leads the way in forward thinking on redesigning the European-American defense relationship. In Bonn recently, German generals and officials were surprised to hear a visiting British military commander warmly endorse the idea of a European general becoming the commander of NATO in the near future.

Bush will hear suggestions that the time has arrived for dramatic change in the American role in Europe.

Until now the NATO commander has always been an American general as a matter of U.S. prerogative. The idea of a multinational command structure, launched a decade ago by Henry Kissinger, is suddenly topical. West German officials have long toyed with the idea of offering France the command of significant German units in an integrated force. This now dovetails with thinking in London at the Foreign Office, which publicly calls for changes within NATO that would enable the French to rejoin the organization's military command.

Two other significant changes probably lie just over the horizon for NATO.

One is shifting to a minimal deterrence strategy for the European theater by removing the land-based short-range missiles and nuclear artillery now concentrated in West Germany to protect the U.S. troops there. By the mid-'90s, nuclear-armed fighter bombers stationed in Britain, which can be moved to Germany in crisis, will provide nuclear cover for the reduced U.S. force. If the Soviet threat continues to shrink, the United States would be able to accept protecting its troops with a few hundred instead of several thousand nuclear warheads in Europe.

Secondly, large NATO maneuvers will have to be carried out on British and American soil as well as German territory as a matter of equity, to demonstrate the new Germany's sovereignty.

Why should the United States be interested in staying in a NATO it no longer controls? The answer lies partly in maintaining insurance against a renewed Soviet threat. But active U.S. engagement in NATO will also give the organization the credibility it needs to absorb a united Germany as a full member.

The only acceptable outcome of the six-state talks on German unification is a united Germany inside NATO. Despite Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's statements in Washington last week arguing against this arrangement, even Moscow must realize that German membership in NATO is the surest way to prevent Germany from acquiring its own nuclear weapons.

Mr. Bush will find that Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Mitterrand do not want to exclude Americas from Europe. In these unpredictable times not even the Soviets would want that. But the American president will hear suggestions that the time has arrived for dramatic change in the American role in Europe.

The challenge America faces is to find a new balance for its presence in a Europe ready to take more responsiblity for its own destiny.

The Washington Post.

Look Again at the Lithuania Problem

Lithuanians Are Entitled to Expect American Recognition

By R. T. Davies

WASHINGTON — By its failure to give diplomatic recognition to the government of the Republic of Lithuania, the United States denies the Lithuanian people something it had given them every reason to expect once they had succeeded in freeing themselves from the domination of the Soviet government.

What else were the Lithuanians to make of America's 50-year-old policy of nonrecognition of their forcible incorporation into the Soviet Union? of its broadcasts in Lithuanian over three radio networks? of its annual proclamations of Captive Nations Day?

But now that the Lithuanians have freed themselves, the U.S. government says their new government lacks an essential component of the concept of sovereignty: effective control of the national territory.

This seems to have been no obstacle when last Dec. 20 the United States recognized the government of Guillermo Endara in Panama, even though he controlled neither the Panamanian armed forces nor one inch of Panamanian territory, but together with his colleagues was dependent upon the U.S. armed forces for his physical safety.

Ample precedent exists in American diplomatic practice for the recognition of governments whose control over the territory of the states in question was not unqualified. During the period from 1945 to 1989, the governments of most of the East European states had large contingents of Soviet troops on their soil. There was also a serious question of whether those governments could legitimately claim to represent the peoples over whom they held sway, a question that does not exist with regard to the present government of Lithuania.

The United States maintained diplomatic missions in those countries because it did not wish to give their Communist governments an opportunity still further to isolate the people from contacts with the non-Communist world, and because it wanted to reassure those peoples that the United States took a strong and continuing interest in their welfare and their eventual resumption of independence.

For 40 years and more, America followed the practice summarized by President Richard Nixon in his 1970 foreign policy report to Congress: "It is not the intention of the United States to undermine the legitimate security interests of the Soviet Union ... By the same token, the United States views the countries of Eastern Europe as sovereign, not as parts of a monolith. And we can accept no doctrine that abridges their right to seek reciprocal improvement of relations with us or others."

Since the United States has never recognized the incorporation of Lithuania into the Soviet Union, should not Mr. Nixon's words apply as much to it as they did to Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany in earlier days? In none of those states did the question of U.S. recognition ever hinge on their effective control over their territory. The same applies to the recognition policies of other NATO members.

Judging by the statements of President George Bush and official spokesmen, the real reason for reluctance to recognize the government of the Republic of Lithuania is a desire not to "provoke" President Mikhail Gorbachev and thereby cause him to slacken his pursuit of perestroika and glasnost and change his policies on summit meetings and reductions in military forces and weapons.

But the current policies of the Soviet government are designed to correct deep, systemic domestic problems resulting from the abject failure of the policies of earlier Soviet governments.

President Bush's fear that U.S. recognition of Lithuania might result in reversal of these policies seems to indicate a belief that Mr. Gorbachev's reforms are not so deeply rooted in Soviet reality as many in the U.S.S.R. and elsewhere had concluded. But if this is so, and those policies are so easily reversible, would it not be better to find out now rather than later?

Mr. Gorbachev contends that Lithuania is an "internal affair," and protests that those who take an interest in it are "interfering" in Soviet domestic politics. In 1975, however, the Soviet Union (and the United States) signed the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which contains a number of ringing affirmations of the right of peoples to self-determination, including this paragraph:

"The participating States reaffirm the universal significance of respect for and effective exercise of equal rights and self-determination of peoples for the development of friendly relations among themselves as among all States; they also recall the importance of the elimination of any form of violation of this principle."

The inclusion of the subject of national self-determination in an international instrument such as the Final Act is tantamount to recognition by the signatories that cases involving this principle are legitimate subjects of international discourse. President Bush should look again at this problem in the light of Lincoln's words, "No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent." And he should recognize the government of the Republic of Lithuania.

The writer was U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for European affairs from 1970 to 1972 and ambassador to Poland from 1973 to 1978. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Just the Button For Landsbergis

ALTHOUGH I have yet to set foot on Lithuanian soil, I spoke its language before I spoke English. Raised in a warm and proud Lithuanian community in Massachusetts, my earliest words were "Mamyte" and "Tevelis" rather than "Mommy" and "Daddy."

Fifty years later, I still revel, albeit less and less grammatically, in the language that some scholars say may be the world's oldest spoken language. Indeed, Lithuanian is a curiously intriguing tongue, many of its words having a kinship with Sanskrit. Lithuanian is expressive, fairly easy on the ear and rather colorful.

There is an expression from my childhood that seems especially suited to the present. My grandfather would use it whenever he had enough of my pestering in his orchard. My grandmother used the word often when she caught me snitching potato pancakes from her frying pan. "Pasisvilpk," they would say. "Pasisvilpk, Jonukai." Literally, the word means "Go whistle." Idiomatically, it means "Buzz off," "Go fly a kite."

I have had the word printed on a button that I'm wearing these days. People ask me about the little bird-in-flight symbol over the second "s." I tell them that the symbol means that the second "s" should be pronounced "sh." It's "pah-si-shvilpk." And I am happy, naturally, to explain the meaning to any and all who ask.

I wonder if they are using the word much in Vilnius these days. I wonder if the Lithuanian president, Vytautas Landsbergis, would like one of my "pasisvilpk" buttons. It seems the perfect response to perestroika.

—John V. Chervokas, executive vice president of Sudler & Hennessey, a health care advertising agency in New York, writing in The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: A Niagara Canal

NEW YORK — The House Committee on railways and canals has approved the bill introduced by Representative Payne, of New York, providing for the construction of a ship canal by the United States around Niagara Falls in the State of New York. William Pierson Wilson, an eminent civil engineer of Buffalo, argues in favor of the prompt building of the proposed new Niagara ship canal, a 20-foot waterway from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, passing around the Niagara Falls, and keeping within the State of New York.

1915: Anti-War Germans

LONDON — A despatch from Amsterdam, says the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant," states that the minority of the German Socialist Party agitating for a speedy peace has distributed pamphlets in Holland signed by Liebknecht, Ledebour, Ruhle, Mehring and Rosa Luxemburg. These declare that the German proletariat does not in any way agree with the policy of the pro-war section of the party. The pamphlets state that protests against the war's continuation are daily increasing in Germany.

1940: Quisling Sought

STOCKHOLM — One of the first Nazi aims was to capture King Haakon of Norway, but since it has failed the King has ordered the arrest of Vidkun Quisling, named head of a puppet government by the Germans, and Premier Johan Nygaardsvold has issued a proclamation announcing resistance to the invaders and rejection by the King of Hitler's demand to form a Cabinet acceptable to Berlin. The Nazis appeared hasty in naming their puppets and failed to consult them. Jonas Lie, put forth as Minister of Justice in the Quisling Cabinet, denied knowing anything about it. King Haakon was at Lilestroem when the Kjeller airfield was bombed. It is not known where he is now.

OPINION

Too Much Litigious Ado For a Walk on the Grass

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — "Like all the other jurors," The Washington Post reported on the day after Rear Admiral John Poindexter was convicted in the so-called Iran-contra cover-up, the 25-year-old jury foreman, Wayne Mitchell, "knew almost nothing about the ... affair, but said the prosecution explained it 'very well, from A to Z.'"

Actually, what the jurors heard from the prosecutors was more like A to L, with the rest of the alphabet missing.

In the A to L view, the Iran-contra affair could be pictured as a criminal "conspiracy" among Ronald Reagan's confidential advisers, including his national security adviser, Admiral Poindexter. In this version, they concocted a silly scheme to swap arms to the Iranian fanatics (temporarily identified for these purposes as "Iranian moderates") for American hostages held in Lebanon.

When this daffy enterprise and its shady Nicaraguan ramifications were discovered, they took desperate and unlawful measures (including the deception of congressional committees and the destruction of certain documents) to save President Reagan "political embarrassment." Admiral Poindexter said as much to the investigating congressional committees in the summer of 1988. And insofar as the effort was intended to spare embarrassment to the president, the effort was, the prosecutor has argued, "self-interested."

Well, Congress writes the laws. And federal courts tend to treat jurisdictional quarrels between the two political branches as "political," which indeed they are. It is a pity that Congress does not do the same and has increasingly attempted to criminalize what used to be viewed as the ordinary tactics of constitutional struggle.

The deck, legally speaking, can always be stacked against the president. And with special prosecutors serving as $20 million congressional errand boys, convictions may usually be obtained from imperfectly informed jurors.

There is another side — the L through Z, if you will — of the Iran-contra affair and the Poindexter case, although a jury chosen for its ignorance of the affair might not have grasped it even if explained. The L through Z is of paramount importance, nonetheless.

It would begin with one of the great birds-and-bees facts of American government: Presidents and Congresses have struggled since the Jay Treaty and Washington's Neutrality Proclamation over which of the two branches is to enjoy the "privilege" of directing American foreign policy.

It would note that since the late 1960s, the quarrel between the two branches has intensified, and that, beginning with the War Powers Resolution of the early 1970s, Congress has more and more sought to impose its will by outlawing presidential tactics it finds unpleasant.

It would note, finally, that such executive skulduggery as there was in Iran-contra would hardly compare in boldness or brassiness to many things done, sometimes in good and defensible causes, by strong presidents of the past, from Lincoln to the two Roosevelts.

It is fudging for Congress to resort to legal pettifoggery to do what the powers of appropriation, investigation, exposure and, if necessary, impeachment amply equip it to do to hold up its end of the constitutional balance. It is, of course, easier to shirk hard political battles and run off to court.

Admiral Poindexter's chief prosecutor, Dan K. Webb, has declared that the admiral's case was "a very important trial in American history." Mr. Webb is right, although not quite in the sense he intended. The Poindexter verdict may be sound law, in a narrow and technical sense, but it is poor and even dangerous constitutionality.

Instead of discovering and checking Mr. Reagan's knuckleheaded schemes in a timely fashion, Congress fussed and fumed and added ambiguous riders to appropriations bills. When all this proved ineffectual, it authorized and encouraged the prosecution of the president's aides for the constitutional equivalent of walking on the grass.

Washington Post Writers Group.

A Tyro Finds Bureaucrats Scribbling True to Form

By Nathaniel Dunford

NEW YORK — Last year I fulfilled a long-standing dream by quitting a job at The New York Times to take a position at half the pay as a caseworker with New York City's Child Welfare Administration. I had a calling; it was that simple. I wanted to help.

My friends thought I was naive or crazy. They warned me that working for the city was going to be a constant battle against an incredibly murky bureaucracy, but I thought I knew better. As an intelligent person with a good heart, I reasoned, I would somehow overcome the obstacles.

I lasted two months.

Training took up the first. It gave me an inkling of what I was going to be dealing with. Paperwork ruled the office; social work was secondary. I got more forms and documents on my first day than in seven years at The Times.

My favorite was the "Transportation Delay Form." That's the one you filled out if you were late because of a subway or bus delay. You had to have the route number or letter, the serial number of the bus or subway car you were on, your usual travel time and the exact time of day when the incident occurred — for starters. The completed form then went through channels, to be forwarded to the Transit Authority for verification. Eventually, if all parties agreed that, yes, there had been a delay, you would be excused for lateness and reimbursed for wages docked.

That form was easy. The rest of our training period was taken up mastering more complicated ones. How to cope with our actual jobs came in on-the-job "training units" under the supervision of experienced caseworkers.

Only it didn't work that way. On my first case, I was sent out with another worker as green as I was. In fact, there were no experienced workers in our training unit; everyone was brand new.

Five of us had to share one telephone, and even that one didn't work until we bought a new cord for it ourselves. Someone had stolen the previous one.

Cases would usually arrive in the morning, faxed from a central office where child abuse complaints we phoned in. Then they would be shifte from desk to desk, getting "attach ments" — more forms for the case worl er to fill out. They would eventual reach our supervisor, to sit for a fe more hours and a few more "attach ments." Nothing was allowed to inte fere with the lunch break. In variou parts of the city, the children and t sympathetic adults trying to help the were left to fume, waiting for action.

We, the caseworkers, would finally s out as the sun went down or after dar often into risky neighborhoods, often i pairs for safety, while our supervis worried about the overtime that woul have to be paid to two people.

Many cases involved Spanish-speal ing families who knew little English. you didn't know Spanish — most of didn't — you were expected to run fro unit to unit until you found a caseworl er who did, and beg him or her to go wi you on his or her own time. If yo couldn't find someone, tough luck.

One of my cases was a Dominica man with no English at all. He asked his case could be transferred to a D minican caseworker. My supervis told me, "We don't have that luxury In another one of my cases, I found o that there was a child, not on the r port, who needed to get into a dru program. My supervisor's respons Since the child was not on our repor he was not our responsibility and I w to do nothing at all.

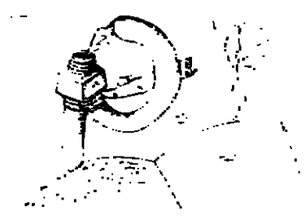
I finally realized that I was nev going to be able to do real social wo in a place like that. So I quit, to wor for a private agency. But I was n through yet with the city's forms.

There was an eight-page questio naire about my reasons for leaving. month later, after I had started my ne job, came a frantic call from my form supervisor. She had forgotten to have m fill out the form that gets you off t payroll. She sounded scared to death, I went to the office to sign a docume that said yes, I had quit. I think I mad her unhappy by not wanting to kee Part C of it for my own records.

Later, a notice came in the mail tellir me that my fingerprints had to be take again, and threatening me with "dem tion or termination" if I failed to con ply. A third notice came just last week

The writer is with Project Life, a priva agency that helps adults who have lear ing disabilities. He contributed this com ment to The New York Times.

MEANWHILE



Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Not Just the Poll Tax

Regarding "U.K. Woes Depress Sterling" (Business/Finance, March 22):

The spectacular by-election victory for Labor in mid-Staffordshire indicates a high degree of dissatisfaction with the Conservatives, but it is incorrect to lay the blame for this solely on the poll tax.

The government is now thought by a majority of the public to have mismanaged the economy and made changes in health care, housing and education that were unacceptable and poorly thought out. There is a suspicion that the motivation for these changes is almost entirely ideological. In addition, the personality and attitudes of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher have come to be seen, even by many in her own party, as a serious obstacle to the Conservatives securing an overall majority in 1991 or 1992.

The government may be able, as in the last two elections, to arrange a pre-election, short-term boom, so as to gain a fourth term. But for the first time in 11 years the economic and political troubles of Britain place the Conservatives under serious and enduring pressure.

P. F. SMITH.
Reading, England.

Not That Simple At All

Regarding "Look Who Speaks Up for Soviet Jews" (Opinion, March 15):

Stephen S. Rosenfeld writes that a statement by an Israeli leader respectful of the Palestinian interest "would, quite simply, end the Arab-Israeli dispute."

The Arab world has opposed Jews' presence in the Jewish homeland for a century. The reality is that the Palestine Liberation Organization has not renounced the goal of destroying Israel. The PLO continues to make statements to that effect in the Arab press.

Yasser Arafat, as quoted by Mr. Rosenfeld, grants Soviet Jews the right to travel freely (how kind of him!) but does not grant them the right to a homeland.

MATTHEW SAAL.
Oxford, England.

Shanties vs. Cardboard

Regarding the report "Baker and ANC Leader Meet in Soweto" (March 24):

So Secretary of State James Baker finds shantytowns in South Africa "distressing" when contrasted with the wealth of white areas of Johannesburg, and attributes the disparity to apartheid.

If Mr. Baker was sincere, one must assume that he has not been in Africa to the north, where presidents-for-life and their entourages live in a luxury unknown in South Africa while surrounded by slums never to be seen in South Africa.

One could even conclude that Mr. Baker has never really set foot in any American city. When was the last time he stepped out of his limousine or helicopter and actually walked the streets, for example, of Washington, D.C.? There the homeless would be delighted to have corrugated iron roofs instead of cardboard, and those who do have homes would be happy to be able to venture out of them without the constant risk of being murdered.

What Mr. Baker observed was not the result of apartheid but of a system which simply favors rich over poor.

J. T. BOHMANN.
Meggen, Switzerland.

What About Botswana?

I find it astonishing that Allister Sparks refers, in "Namibia Prospects Surprisingly Bright" (*March 21*), to Namibia's prospect of becoming Africa's "only genuine multiparty democracy."

Botswana, since it became independent in 1966, has held regular multiparty elections that are universally acknowledged as fair and democratic. Botswana's opposition parties are weaker than Namibia's and hold a smaller proportion of seats in the government, but this is due to widespread satisfaction with the government's policies and to the opposition's ineptitude.

Although the chances seem good that Namibia will live up to a very promising start, its government has yet to meet any real test of its democratic intentions.

The world takes it for granted that Botswana's elections are fair. But it is an uncommon thing in Africa, and we should give credit where it is due.

CHARLES E. KRAKOFF.
Hong Kong.

Never Say No to the Pope

Regarding "The Church Is More Than the Vatican" (Opinion, March 13):

I just want to congratulate Bishop Thomas V. Daily of Brooklyn for his favorite expression, "You never say no to the Church." The Church is the union of all the faithful under one head. Every Catholic should know that wherever the Pope is, there is the Church.

The main problem for the writer of the article is that the Pope has been choosing holy and prudent shepherds for his flock. Is that a crime? I am relieved to know that Bishop Daily barred Governor Mario Cuomo from speaking in Brooklyn's 220 churches about abortion.

HELEN LAWSON.
Lagos.

O, Rare Dave Barry

This Constant Reader is suffering from Dave Barry deprivation, one of the newer and more pernicious ailments. His column is so rare, in both senses of the word. When my Trib arrives, even before taking in the headlines, I check the upper right-hand corner of the pertinent page. If Barry is not there, I suffer. But what delectation when he is! I find myself wanting to make a ceremony out of it: seeking out a quiet corner to sit down and take it in slowly, sipping and savoring it in short bites (bytes?).

Why don't you let us see a photo of him, as you have done with Russell Baker and Art Buchwald? Just once?

ROSE GONZALEZ.
Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain.

GENERAL NEWS

Walesa Now Asserts He Was Misunderstood

The Associated Press

WARSAW — The leader of the Solidarity labor movement, Lech Walesa, said Wednesday that he had been misunderstood when he said he would run for president and that he meant only that change in Poland should be speeded up.

Mr. Walesa said his "metaphor" to the Polish press agency PAP on Tuesday was a warning to the government to work faster in transforming Poland from a communist to a democratic system.

Despite his comment, politicians were in little doubt that Mr. Walesa would run for president, with the only question being when the voting will take place. President Wojciech Jaruzelski's term runs until 1995, but there is a possibility that voting will be moved up as part of a general overhaul of the Polish Constitution.

Mr. Walesa, speaking during a visit to his Gdansk union headquarters by the deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia, Jan Czarnogurski, said his remarks would bring a political backlash against him.

"The slogan in which I say that Lech Walesa is ready to run for president means that he wants to speed up reforms," he said, "not that Lech Walesa wants to take the post of president."

There has been no comment from General Jaruzelski or his aides about a presidential bid by Mr. Walesa. General Jaruzelski, who began a trip to the Soviet Union on Wednesday, was elected president in July with the passive support of Solidarity, largely to ensure smooth relations with the Soviets.

Vatican Regaining Role in East Europe

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

VATICAN CITY — Vatican diplomats, pointing to smoldering tensions in Lithuania and the Ukraine, say cautiously that it may be a long and difficult time before the situation of the Roman Catholic Church returns fully to normal in Eastern Europe.

Still, there is every expectation that the Vatican will soon be able to establish diplomatic relations with most countries in the region and openly name new bishops to lead churches that are reviving virtually everywhere except in sealed-off, militantly atheist Albania.

Relations already exist with Yugoslavia, Poland and Hungary. Moscow and the Vatican recently exchanged official representatives at a level only slightly less than full diplomatic relations. Officials say diplomatic ties will be established with Czechoslovakia — a country where until recently the church was severely persecuted — before the Pope travels there later this month.

Whatever the complex causes of the collapse of communism and the restoration of democracy, Vatican officials say, the election of a Slav Pope, the first non-Italian to sit on Peter's throne for 455 years, must surely rank high among them.

"It changed everything," said Joaquin Navarro Vals, the chief spokesman for the Holy See. "People in Eastern Europe regained faith in themselves."

The Pope enlarged their intellectual horizons, Mr. Navarro said, by reminding them that they were part of a wider Europe with a long Christian tradition. At the same time, as a fellow Slav, the Pope was able to give assurances that he was not seeking to westernize them.

From the very start of his pontificate, John Paul made it clear he rejected the postwar Yalta settlement that divided Europe into Eastern and Western camps.

"Do not be afraid," he said shortly after his election. "Open, open wide the doors to Christ. To his saving power open the frontiers of states, of economic and political systems." Shortly afterward, he proclaimed, "the church of the East is no longer the church of silence, because the Pope speaks in its name."

This was a sharp contrast with the policy of Pope Paul VI, who had sought co-existence with Communist regimes in an attempt to keep the church alive. But John Paul retained Pope Paul VI's canny East European expert, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, now the Vatican's secretary of state.

From the very start of his pontificate, John Paul made it clear he rejected the postwar Yalta settlement that divided Europe into Eastern and Western camps.

Cardinal Casaroli attended the 1988 Orthodox Church celebrations marking 1,000 years of Christianity in Russia, and was received by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev in a 90-minute meeting at which he handed over a letter and a long memorandum from the Pope.

Mr. Gorbachev sent a reply last year and followed this up with his visit to the Vatican in November. The visit was clearly far more than a formality. According to Vatican officials, Mr. Gorbachev was able to quote from memory whole passages of the Pope's encyclical, Sollicitudo Rei Socialis, or the Social Concerns of the Church, which is critical of communism and of unbridled capitalism.

For Mr. Gorbachev, having the goodwill and cooperation of the church is clearly important as a means of keeping social peace during the restructuring of the country, diplomats at the Vatican say.

Roman Catholics form 80 percent of the population in secessionist-minded Lithuania. Byzantine-rite Ukrainian Catholics — who were forcibly merged with the Russian Orthodox Church in 1946 — are re-emerging as a powerful force in the western Ukraine, another area where secessionist sentiment is rife.

Many Catholics say they see what is happening in Eastern Europe as a miracle they believe was promised by the Virgin Mary in a series of apparitions to three Portuguese children at Fatima in 1917.

The Pope, who was shot and seriously wounded on May 13, 1981, on the anniversary of the first apparition, and who escaped a second assassination attempt when he went to Fatima a year later to offer thanks for his survival, is said to take seriously the Fatima message that peace will ensue after the conversion of Russia.

But the temptation to proselytize actively is tempered by practical considerations — how to assure the survival of the reform process in Eastern Europe and how to get along peacefully with the Russian Orthodox Church.

Thus in Lithuania, whose annexation by the Soviet Union in 1940 it has never recognized, the Vatican has adopted a policy of hands-off concern very similar to that of the United States.

In the Ukraine, the Vatican has disappointed many Ukrainian Catholics by declining to fully endorse their demands for a return to the situation that existed before their suppression, when more than 4,000 of their churches were confiscated and handed over to the Orthodox. "This is not possible," said Archbishop Edward I. Cassidy, president of the Pontifical Commission for Promoting Christian Unity.

The Ukrainian Catholics, led by Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk, 83, walked out of Catholic-Orthodox talks last month on the ownership of churches and monasteries, accusing the Orthodox Church of failing to act in good faith.

Although sympathetic to the Ukrainian position, the Vatican considers the goodwill of the Russian Orthodox Church to be vital as it seeks to consolidate the Roman Catholic position throughout Eastern Europe, and reorganize long-abandoned dioceses and parishes.

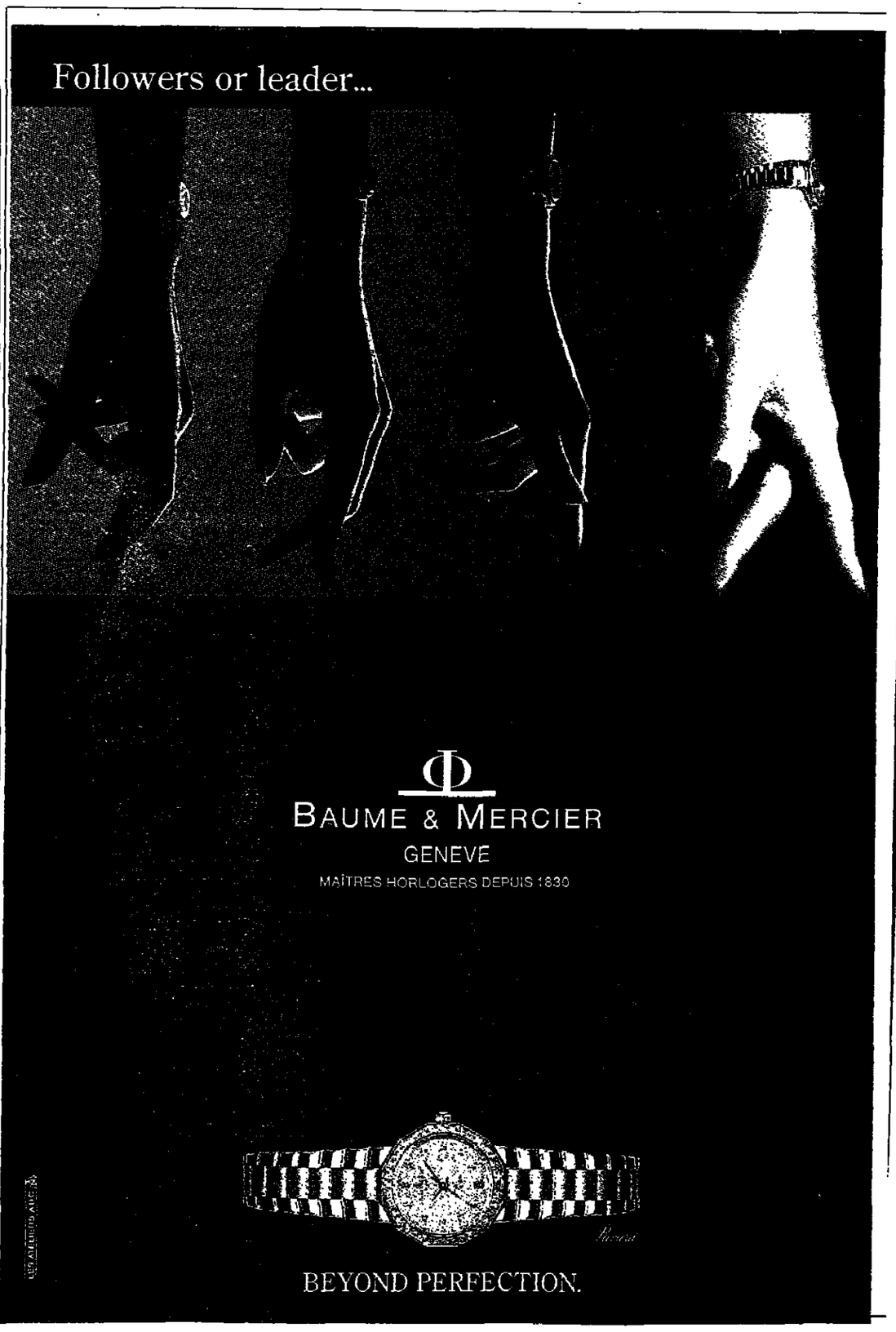
In some parts of Eastern Europe, the Catholic Church has had to operate clandestinely for several decades, with secretly consecrated bishops, underground priests and scattered communities of monks and nuns. For many years, Polish priests calling themselves "God's moles" have been visiting the Soviet Union disguised as tourists to administer to scattered groups of Catholics.

Now, a Polish church committee set up recently to look after Soviet Catholics operates openly in the Soviet Union. Religious orders are flocking eastward to reclaim confiscated properties — in Hungary alone, 58 orders have been established in recent months, and the government has promised it will restore property whenever practicable. Bishops, priests and nuns are emerging from anonymity.

But not everyone is convinced that the events of recent months are the Fatima promise come true.

"There is a lot less confidence in the future in the East than in the West," a Jesuit said. "People there are hedging their bets, and not everyone is emerging above the ground. Certainly, we are not giving away too many secrets."

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER
BY SHERRY BUCHANAN.
IN THE IHT EVERY THURSDAY.
ESSENTIAL READING FOR EXECUTIVES WORKING IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETPLACE



Pakistan Troops on Alert Over Kashmir

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SRINAGAR, India — Tensions over Kashmir escalated Wednesday as Pakistan put its troops on alert after India's leader spoke of the danger of conflict.

United News of India, a press agency, said that frontier guards shot and killed seven Kashmiri militants who were trying to cross illegally into Pakistan.

The United States and the United Nations appealed for calm as India and Pakistan, which have fought over Kashmir before, exchanged bitter words over the latest violence.

Tensions increased after Muslim separatists in the northern state of Jammu and Kashmir executed three hostages they had abducted in an attempt to force the release of three detained colleagues.

After the first execution, Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh warned in Parliament that India should be "psychologically prepared" for an armed conflict with Pakistan over what he called the Islamic nation's territorial ambitions. He accused Pakistan of fomenting the insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir.

Pakistan "will not get away with it," he said. "You will have to pay a very heavy price, and we have the capability to inflict this cost."

Islamabad, which has denied links to the violence but backs self-determination for Kashmir's Muslim majority, ordered its troops along the border into a "high state of preparedness" on Wednesday.

India and Pakistan have fought two wars over the region since independence in 1947. A UN-monitored cease-fire line separates the valley into Indian and Pakistani sectors.

Mr. Singh issued his warning to Pakistan hours after the body of L. M. Khera, a Hindu industrialist, was discovered in Kashmir with five bullet wounds.

A police official said that the bodies of two other hostages, the deputy chancellor of Kashmir University, Mushir ul-Haq, and his secretary, Abdul Ghani, were found on a road near Srinagar's airport.

All three were kidnapped by the student wing of the Jammu-Kashmir Liberation Front and threatened with execution if three leading militants were not released.

After the executions, India moved about 1,000 troops into Srinagar, the center of the secessionist campaign in Kashmir.

The state government ordered the local police and civilians holding curfew passes to stay off the streets until further notice, a police official said, and Indian security forces shot and killed two suspects during a search for the executioners of the hostages.

The separatist campaign moved beyond the region Wednesday with the bombing of a train outside Bombay. The Mujahidin Kashmir, or Islamic Holy Warriors of Kashmir, claimed responsibility for the bombing, which wounded 34 people, United News of India said.

In Islamabad, Pakistani officials expressed regret at what they called India's bellicosity threat over Kashmir.

General Mirza Aslam Beg, the Pakistan Army chief of staff, said India had deployed a strike force within 80 kilometers (50 miles) of the border in the Rajasthan desert. He said that Pakistan had to take measures to counter what he called an act of intimidation.

But India denied that it had deployed a strike force near Pakistan. The Press Trust of India quoted officials in New Delhi as saying that troops were in their usual peacetime location, about 80 kilometers from the Pakistani border.

In Washington, the State Department spokeswoman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, said, "The U.S. government deeply regrets the current violence in Kashmir and we call on all sides to take steps to restore calm and security and to allow political dialogue to address the problems of Kashmir."

At UN headquarters in New York, a spokeswoman said that Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar "urges utmost restraint on all parties" in the Kashmir conflict.

Muslim-dominated Kashmir is a former princely state whose Hindu ruler chose union with India in 1947, when the subcontinent was divided into Hindu-majority India and Islamic Pakistan.

India and Pakistan fought wars over the Kashmir region in 1948 and 1965. They also fought in 1971, leading to the independence of Bangladesh. *(AP, AFP, Reuters)*

U.S. Official And Aquino Focus on Bases' Status

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — A U.S. official met with President Corazon C. Aquino on Wednesday on the future of U.S. military bases in the Philippines and said that Washington anticipated "constructive negotiations" on the matter.

The U.S. official, Richard H. Solomon, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, was the first senior U.S. official to meet with Mrs. Aquino since she refused to see Defense Secretary Dick Cheney in February because she was angry about reports critical of her administration in the U.S. press.

Mr. Solomon also conferred with Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, who will be chairman of the Philippine panel in exploratory talks scheduled in May.

"We think that there is strong mutual interest in maintaining our relationship," Mr. Solomon said. "The bases are an element of that. So we look forward to constructive negotiations."

Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, the biggest and oldest overseas U.S. bases, and four other installations are maintained under a 1947 treaty that expires in 1991.

Exploratory talks to determine whether to formal negotiations on the future of the bases are set to begin May 14 in Manila. Any new agreement would need the approval of the Philippine Senate, where sentiment against U.S. bases is strong.

The White House announced Tuesday that the U.S. negotiating panel would be led by Richard L. Armitage, an Asian affairs specialist and a former Defense Department official.

Philippine officials have said that they will ask during the preparatory talks for an explanation of a $96 million shortfall in U.S. aid levels. The shortfall has prompted calls among Filipinos to end the treaty. Under a 1988 agreement, Washington pledged to secure congressional approval of $962 million in aid for 1990-91.

Mr. Solomon assured Mrs. Aquino that the Bush administration was "taking a serious look at ways of how to fulfill" its pledge, but said that in the last five years Washington had exceeded its assistance by almost $1 billion.

On Wednesday, a seven-member U.S. congressional delegation arrived in Singapore to explore alternative sites for the U.S. bases in the Philippines.

Led by Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, who is chairman of the subcommittee on military installations of the House Armed Services Committee, the group is to meet Thursday with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng. *(UPI, AP)*

Romeo Ranoco/Reuters

President Corazon C. Aquino being escorted to a Cabinet meeting on Wednesday by the head of the Philippine armed forces, General Renato de Villa, right, and an aide, Major General Rodolfo Biazon.

Soldier in Panama Raid Accused of Murder

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — An army paratrooper has been charged with premeditated murder and aggravated assault stemming from incidents during the U.S. invasion of Panama, officials said Wednesday.

The soldier is First Sergeant Robert Enrique Bryan, a member of the 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment with the 82d Airborne Division based at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, according to Major Joe Padilla, a spokesman.

The charge is the most serious against a soldier for actions taken during the invasion.

Under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the maximum penalty for premeditated murder is death. Lesser penalties include life imprisonment, dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and reduction in rank.

The spokesman said Sergeant Bryan, 42, was not being held in detention. The sergeant was charged with murdering a Panamanian man, whom the spokesman did not identify, "by shooting him with an M-16 rifle on or about Dec. 23" outside Panama City.

DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. Alain Notz-Firotz
Mrs. John B. Parchand
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Notz and families

with deep regrets announce
the death of

ALAIN NOTZ

April 9, 1990 in Geneva-Switzerland.
The religious ceremony will be held on Thursday April 12 in Genolier, at 3 p.m.

Residence: 1261 Genolier (Vaud)
Switzerland.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF BANANA AND PLANTAIN (INIBAP)

INIBAP is an internationally funded, intergovernmental organization whose objectives are to provide scientific leadership and global coordination of banana and plantain research. It is one of the 10 centers that interact with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), with regional networks in Latin America and Caribbean, West Africa, East Africa, and Asia and Pacific. INIBAP Headquarters are located in Montpellier, France, where the following senior staff positions are open:

MUSA PATHOLOGIST: (International Category)

Responsibilities: to manage and coordinate the Network's global services in Musa pathology; to encourage research on Musa diseases, specifically Sigatoka, BBTV, Fusarium, to work closely with INIBAP's HQ staff and Regional Coordinators in different areas of the world, to promote research at the national and regional institutes; to organize training courses and workshops on subjects relevant to banana and plantain quarantine; to promote dissemination of information and documentation on diseases; to liaise with national and international institutions and organizations interested in Musa disease research; preparation of reports, proposals, documents and annual budgets of operation; and act as secretary to scientific committees, workshops and/or meetings on Musa pathology, including travel and participation in international gatherings and organized activities.

Requirements: Applicants should have a doctorat (or equivalent) from an internationally recognized institute of higher learning, in Agriculture Sciences, preferably in a field related to plant pathology or virology. Knowledge of global Musa research is desirable. Ten years of post-university professional experience in agriculture research development, with at least 5 years practical work in tropical regions of the world. Knowledge of computer science and its possible application to Musa research. Fluency in English and working knowledge of French is necessary, with Spanish or Portuguese desirable as a third language. Ability to express clearly issues in agriculture research, particularly Musa and address both specialized and non-specialized audiences. Ability to communicate and work with people of different national and cultural backgrounds.

Remuneration: The salary range will be similar to those offered by other international institutions for research scientists, with similar academic qualifications and years of experience. Benefits include relocation, housing allowance and education grant, as well as medical, life and dental insurance.

Date of commencement: As soon as a suitable candidate is identified.

FINANCIAL OFFICER/ ACCOUNTANT: (National Category)

Broad Functions: Maintain and operate on a timely and accurate basis adequate records of all assets, liabilities and financial transactions of INIBAP; initiate and implement policies and procedures needed to conduct INIBAP's operations in the areas of accounting and finance; manage the treasury functions, including banking, cash operations and payments of invoices; act in areas of accounting and financial administration, including negotiations with French fiscal authorities on INIBAP dealings in the host country (France) conform to the Headquarters Agreement; advise the Director in matters dealing with Donor commitments and consequent budgeting; manage book-keeping operations on a day-to-day basis.

Requirements preferred: Have a professional designation (MBA, CA, CGA) from a recognized institute of higher education; possess excellent internal control and system review experience; have practical 10-15 years experience in the preparation of financial policies and procedures; familiarity with financial and fiscal procedures of donor organizations such as the World Bank, CGIAR, US AID; knowledge of the French Government's fiscal and monetary policies would be an asset; ability to function equally well in English and French is a must with Spanish as a third language preferred; and ability to communicate and work well with people of different nationality and cultural background.

Remuneration: The salary range will be similar to those offered by other international institutions for financial officers at national levels, with similar academic qualifications and years of experience. Benefits include relocation, health insurance and free schooling.

Date of commencement: July 1st 1990 or ASAP thereafter.

PUBLICATIONS/ COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER: (International Category)

Broad Functions: Plan, organize and supervise the activities relating to publishing, translation, graphics, information services and public relations; edit proceedings of seminars, workshops or other scientific gatherings to be part of INIBAP's repertoire of documents; write and edit the INIBAP Annual report; collaborate in the production of the INIBAP newsletter "MUSARAMA"; produce audio-visual resources in support of public affairs strategy; Assist the Regional Coordinators in the organization and distribution of region-specific bulletins and strategy materials; advise the Director and other staff on public relations matters, in particular contacts with Donors; and maintain contact with national and international media by providing information on banana and plantain research on a regular basis.

Qualifications: Hold an advanced degree from an institution of higher learning in communications or journalism, have had at least 10 years relevant experience, preferably with an international organization dealing in agriculture development research; have English as the main working language and an excellent working knowledge of French; Spanish as a third language will be a great asset; and an ability to operate and work with word-processing material.

Remuneration: The salary range will be similar to those offered by other international institutions for similar experience and qualifications. A benefits package is also included.

Date of commencement: July 1st, 1990 or ASAP thereafter.

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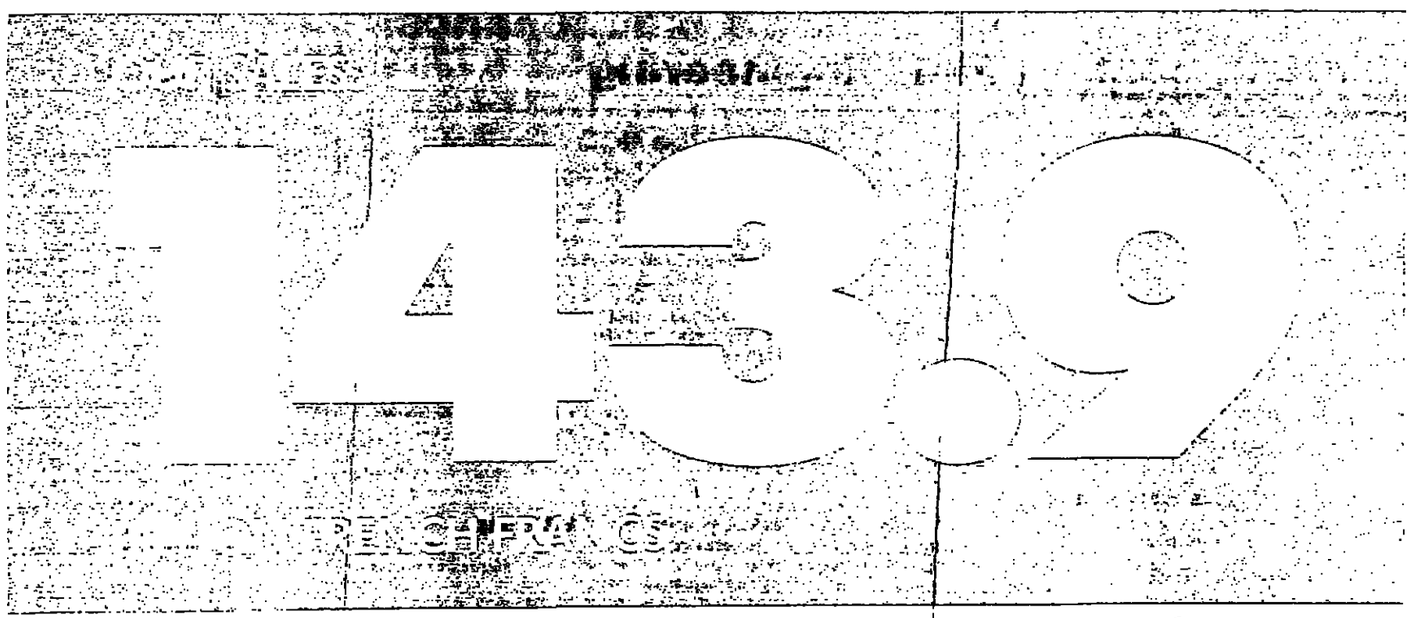

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Alchemy: Clues To Chemistry

In the Ancient Allegories, A Load of Scientific Gold

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

AN alchemist's illustration published more than four centuries ago shows a gray wolf devouring a king and then mounting a burning pyre that consumes the wolf and restores the king to life.

Until recently most scholars dismissed such allegorical pictures and the vast literature of medieval and Renaissance alchemy as mystical fantasies tinged with charlatanism. But modern historians and scientists examining old alchemical documents have begun to discern kernels of genuine chemical insight suggesting that the science of chemistry may have evolved from alchemy much earlier than hitherto believed.

Through study of old alchemical formulas, pictures and codes — and by attempting to repeat experiments performed by leading alchemists — scientists have begun to decipher some of the enigmas formerly considered nonsense.

A vast gulf remains between the rational empiricism of modern science and the magic and witchcraft of alchemy, whose chief aims were to change baser metals into gold and to discover the elixir of perpetual youth. But it is now clear that some of the leading alchemists stumbled on experimental techniques and chemical reactions of great value.

Only in recent years have scholars realized that arcane alchemical symbols often stood for authentic chemical processes. Historians now agree that the wolf, for example, was usually an alchemical metaphor for the mineral stibnite — antimony sulfide — which, in molten form, "voraciously" dissolves many metals, including gold.

One of the traditional alchemical symbols of gold is a king. Since antimony sulfide converts "base" metals into sulfide forms that can be skimmed away from melted gold, the wolf and king picture is merely an allegorical recipe for refining pure gold from its alloys.

Alchemy's bad name among modern scientists stems from its association with astrology, mysticism and black magic, a tradition some 2,000 years old. Nevertheless, the ranks of the alchemists included a few of the greatest scientists of all time, Isaac Newton and Robert Boyle among them. Although Newton's renown rests on his landmark discoveries in physics and mathematics, about half of his career was devoted to alchemy, a fact that has disturbed some of his modern admirers.

But Dr. Betty Jo Teeter Dobbs, a professor of history at Northwestern University who has studied Newton's work for many years, regards alchemy as central to his career, not just an aberration. "Newton's underlying object," she said, "was not simply to learn about nature but to discern the activity of God in all of nature. Alchemists regarded everything in nature, minerals and planets included, as animated."

Dr. Lawrence M. Principe, who teaches chemistry at Johns Hopkins University, made a discovery in London last month that may enable scholars to decipher some of the secret codes alchemists used in writing down chemical formulas and processes.

Dr. Mary Ellen Bowden of the Beckman Center for the History of Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania said that only a handful of working chemists have ever attempted to reconstruct alchemical recipes in terms of modern chemistry. Among the most productive of these experimenters, she said, is Dr. Principe, whose current research focuses on the career of Robert Boyle, an English natural philosopher who lived from 1627 to 1691 and was one of the founders of modern chemistry.

Among his achievements, Boyle discovered the fundamental role of air in oxidation. He also demonstrated that the volume and pressure of a gas are inversely proportional. During one of his periodic visits to the Royal Society in London, Dr. Principe discovered clues among the papers left by Boyle to the many alchemical enigmas they contain. "There are two torn scraps of paper in the collection, labeled in the index of the Boyle papers only as some kind of glossary," Dr. Principe said. "But they turn out to be partial keys to a code Boyle used in recording his work."

The scraps list the Latin names of chemical substances next to nonsense words that Boyle invented. The key reveals that wherever Boyle wrote "ormunt" in a recipe, for example, he was really referring to niter — potassium nitrate.

When the coded word is deciphered in the Boyle text describing a chemical reaction, the reaction now makes sense, Dr. Principe said.

The two surviving scraps cover only words starting with C to E and F to T, Principe said, and to complicate matters, Boyle used at least two other codes. "Boyle drops little trails of crumbs to let you know what he's doing," Dr. Principe said, "but finding the trail is sometimes heavy going."

Boyle's secrecy, Dr. Principe believes, was typical of the alchemical practices of his day. Many alchemists believed that their arcane learning could be dangerous in the hands of the uninitiated, a sentiment that Newton expressed in one of his letters. But besides this, Dr. Principe said, rivals had stolen some of Boyle's secrets, and the scientist may have been exercising a kind of patent protection.

"The lesson for modern scholars," Dr. Principe said, "is that almost none of the records left to us by alchemists can be read at face value. When an alchemist writes of mercury or sulfur, he may mean hundreds of different things. The same author may use the same word in the same text and mean many different things by it, which can only be identified by studying the context."

One way to do this, Dr. Principe said, is to attempt to retrace the laboratory steps taken by the alchemist. In a paper delivered at a scientific meeting on alchemy held in the Netherlands last year, Dr. Principe described how he identified a curious substance described by Boyle as a powerful solvent called menstruum peracutum. The menstruum, Boyle wrote, could dissolve gold, and when the white residue was mixed with melted borax, a tiny amount of pure silver was produced.

Boyle apparently believed, therefore, that his menstruum peracutum could transmute gold into silver, and although this was the reverse of what alchemists traditionally tried to do, it seemed to prove the feasibility of alchemical transmutation.

Dr. Principe followed Boyle's directions for making menstruum peracutum, using "butter of antimony" (antimony trichloride) and "aqua fortis" (nitric acid), but only after experimenting with proportions and procedures could he achieve Boyle's result.

At the end, he obtained several pieces of a white metal resembling silver, in the same shapes as the gold he had dissolved in menstruum peracutum.

"It was not really silver, however," Dr. Principe said. "It proved to be metallic antimony, which Boyle might have determined by hammering or analysis, but which he evidently failed to do. He may have merely entrusted the analysis to a student. From Boyle's account we know that he expected to get silver, so he reported seeing what he expected to see."

"Ambrosii Pugnus," E.F. Smith Memorial Collection

Alchemical purification of gold: The gray wolf (antimony sulfide) devours the king (gold alloy), after which it is burned on a pyre, consuming the wolf and restoring the king to life (pure gold).

HEALTH Q&A

Flying Guidelines For Heart Patients

Michael McGannon, M.D., will answer questions from readers every other Thursday. Please write to him at the International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, Neuilly 92521, France.

As a physician practicing at an international hospital in Europe, I am frequently asked for travel recommendations and precautions for my cardiac and pulmonary patients. What guidelines can I use for my patients?

The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has guidelines limiting aircraft to a "cabin altitude" of no more than 8,000 feet (2,438 meters). That is, even at 35,000 feet the pressure in the cabin should not exceed that at 8,000 feet. At 8,000 feet, the oxygen tension (concentration) in the blood falls in normal healthy adults to 60-63 torr from the normal range of 93 to 98 torr, usually without ill effects.

However, for patients with either cardiac, pulmonary or hematologic conditions that already compromise the oxygen tension in their blood at ground level, such a drop at higher altitudes could precipitate problems. Therefore, in your place, I would follow the counsel of experts who recommend in-flight supplemental oxygen for persons with an oxygen tension of 70 torr or less. Most reputable airlines will provide supplemental oxygen with advance notice and, of course, a fee.

□

While working with the Peace Corps in Africa I noticed a lot of blindness, much more so than in the United States or Europe. How common, and how preventable, is blindness in the world?

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), blindness rates in developing countries can be up to 20 times higher than those in developed countries. Of the conservatively estimated 28 million blind people in the world, only 6 percent are estimated to live in developed nations.

But the real tragedy is that more than than 80 percent of blindness could be prevented (trachoma, onchocerciasis or "river blindness," and vitamin A deficiency — the leading cause of blindness in children globally) or cured outright (senile cataracts and glaucoma).

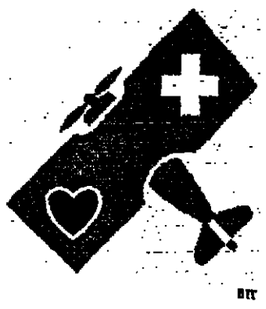
As of 1986, the WHO began to establish WHO Collaborative Centers for the Prevention of Blindness to perform the essential tasks of training personnel, disseminating information and collecting data so that these causes of blindness can be brought more effectively under control.

□

As a French-American woman with localized breast cancer, I have the dubious privilege of access to both French and American health systems. Where should I be treated?

There is no simple answer. The treatment of breast cancer depends not only upon factors such as one's family history, age, menopausal status, the stage and hormone-receptor status of the tumor, but also upon the country, hospital center and even the doctor.

The American approach is well-known for its aggressiveness regarding the extent of surgery and



chemotherapy, while the French approach makes every attempt to preserve the breast through selective surgery.

Undoubtedly, the health team who diagnosed your disease knows reputable centers on both sides of the Atlantic, so that the real issue comes down to trust. You must feel able to trust your team to help you weigh the risk and benefits of a wide spectrum of approaches to one of the most common cancers of women.

□

Is the term "spasmophilia" a distinctly European expression or should I expect to run into this word on my travels to Asia and the United States?

First of all, diseases do not come nicely packaged by nature. Their classification (nosology) is a constantly evolving and very dynamic aspect of medicine, drawing from cultural and individual perceptions and biases of diseases. Certain cultures group together a constellation of signs, symptoms and treatments and call it a syndrome or a disease. This grouping process makes it easier and more practical to handle the myriad symptoms that confront the practicing physician every day.

Spasmophilia is a prime example. Defined variously as a tendancy to tetany (intermittent tonic muscular spasms), with or without anxiety, hyperventilation, general convulsions, headaches and lightheadedness. American physicians would tend to approach this as, perhaps, a hyperventilation syndrome, treated with rebreathing of exhaled air. In France, where the diagnosis is far more common, this constellation of symptoms is treated as a manifestation of a mineral deficiencies, treated with magnesium, calcium (often injected), and vitamin D.

Petunias Survive German Debate Over Biotechnology

By Michael Specter
Washington Post Service

COLOGNE — When the planting season begins here next month, genetic researchers will seed the round with the most bitterly contested flowers ever to grow in German soil.

After years of negotiation, anguish and sometimes even violence, scientists are about to fill a meadow at the Max Planck Institute for Breeding Research with 40,000 genetically altered petunias.

Nobody disputes — or appears to care much about — the merits of the experiment. But its emotional resonance could hardly be greater, for when the rows of pink flowers bloom, they will mark the first time ever that any genetically engineered organism has been released in this country. To many here, even this benign event conjures images of Nazi experiments in eugenics. Today's Germans often regard any kind of research on genes as a Pandora's box.

"Germans have an abiding and understandable fear of anything to do with genetic research," said James Burn, a Scottish expert on biotechnology who moved to West Germany 20 years ago and is an official of the Federal Environment Agency in West Berlin. "It is the one science that reminds them all of everything they want to forget."

As a result of those fears and the Green Party's aggressive environmental activism, a country that has long made much of the world's most sophisticated technology also has perhaps the world's most restrictive laws on biotechnology.

New regulations that could ease some of the restrictions may pass parliament this year. But right now, the government permits manufacture of only a single major product of biotechnology, the heart-attack drug TPA. Licensing procedures are so rigorous that if a company seeks to change even the size of the vats it uses to make such a product, it would have to endure a new round of approvals for every step of manufacturing.

"In this country we can't even use the language of science without great care," said Heinz Saedler, chief of molecular plant genetics at the Max Planck Institute and director of the petunia research. "'Collaboration' is a simple and common word in science. I have made the mistake of speaking publicly about my collaborators. To most people that has the flavor of Nazi history. It's a horrible, dirty word."

Because they rapidly yield clues to the essential nature of life, the tools of molecular biology have captivated genetic researchers. But what has become routine in Japan or the United States is often forbidden here. Opposition to the Human Genome gene-mapping project, for example, has been intense. Supporters in the United States and in the European Community say the initiative to map every gene in the human body could revolutionize the diagnosis and treatment of inherited disorders.

But in the wrong hands that kind of knowledge could clearly be used to discriminate and persecute people based on genetic composition.

"You could see the problems during the discussions of the project in the European Community meetings," said Ekkehard Warmuth, deputy director for biological research in the federal Ministry for Research and Technology. "The French, the British, the Dutch have no trouble with this discussion. But for the Germans the project is very hard because we always remember a time when genetics was used for evil."

Today's Germans often regard any research on genes as a Pandora's box.

Most West German officials say that opposition to the products of gene technology grows not only from the desire to bury the Nazi past, but from a national obsession never to mute the routine course of nature.

Almost any time a gene is shifted from one plant or animal to another, scientists here, especially those in industry, must battle a bureaucracy that can take years to respond. Industry leaders argue that West Germany's compelling fears about the new technology are misplaced and threaten the country's economic and scientific vitality.

But critics say that unusual caution has helped produce a nuclear industry that is demonstrably safer than those of its European neighbors. They add that the stakes in genetic manipulation are far too high to rush ahead without measuring the risks, and that researchers too often disregard the trade-offs between assuring public safety and pursuing scientific progress.

"You can't keep Germany out of the future," said Benedikt Harlin, a former member of the European Parliament who often sides with the Greens. "But we simply have to face the fact that there will be a new kind of genetic hierarchy arising from all this knowledge. And that can easily lead to forms of social control. What we need are very strict regulations to prevent industry or scientists from using genetic information to harm people."

People on both sides of the issue agree that absolute assurances will be impossible to provide. So either people here will have to assume some new risks, or West Germany may let the revolution in DNA technology largely pass it by.

The situation has frustrated academics and forced several major pharmaceutical companies to move their biotechnology operations out of the country. Leaders in the field also say the situation has scared many of the nation's brightest young biologists from entering one of science's most dynamic research frontiers.

But others blame industry, saying it insists on pushing forward without fully explaining what there is to be accomplished.

If the new regulations are accepted by both houses of parliament, some of the confusion would disappear. They would for the first time distinguish between the deliberate release of benign organisms, such as the petunias, and those that conceivably pose a risk to human health or to the habitat they would occupy. But many say the basic fears are here to stay.

IN BRIEF

Increase of Ozone Noted Near Earth

LONDON (Reuters) — Man-made chemicals are not only eating away the protective ozone layer high above the earth, but are causing dangerous concentrations of the gas close to the earth's surface, according to a study by scientists at Harwell Laboratory in Britain.

They said their measurements showed levels of harmful ozone in the lower atmosphere, or troposphere, have more than doubled in the last 100 years and will grow even more over the next 30 years. Ozone in the troposphere causes oxidation, a chemical reaction that damages plants and animals and corrodes metal.

Adrian Hough and Richard Derwent, writing in the journal Nature, blamed industrial air pollution for the higher concentration of ozone, specifically emissions of nitrogen oxide, methane and carbon monoxide in the Northern Hemisphere. "This has potential implications for a wide range of environmental issues both because of the direct effects of elevated concentrations of ozone on man and eco-systems and because ozone . . . could contribute significantly to global warming if its concentration were to increase," the scientists said.

Evidence Is Found On Climate Shifts

NEW YORK (NYT) — Examination of more than 13 feet of core extracted from the North Atlantic has provided strong evidence that during the last ice age, and perhaps during all of them, there were drastic shifts of climate at intervals of about 1,000 years.

Evidence for such abrupt changes has now been found in a core obtained by the Ocean Drilling Program, financed by seven international governments and organizations. The researchers, in a report in the Lamont Newsletter, found a lightening of color in the core as the earth emerged from the previous ice age, 128,000 years ago.

There likewise was a darkening when the climate cooled at onset of the last ice age, 65,000 years ago, and a lightening when it ended, 12,000 years ago. It was the record of that ice age that seemed to show short-term oscillations similar to those in the Greenland ice.

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ACROSS

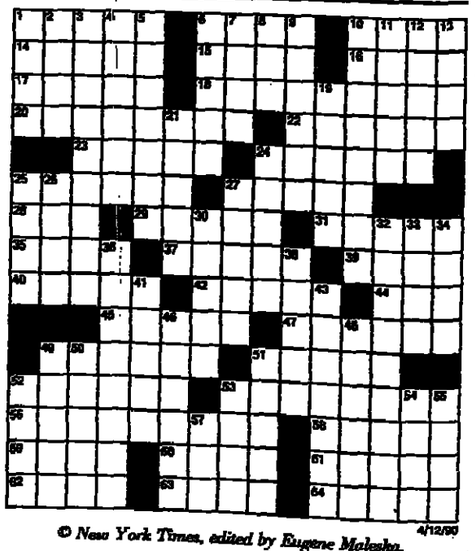
1 Dried orchid tubers
6 Loses muscle tone
10 Brazil-Bolivia boundary river
14 "—— thee not . . .": Macbeth
15 Obstacle for Curtis Strange
16 Fir or pine board
17 Game in "The Sting"
18 Angler's catch in the Atlantic
20 Princess Diana's family
22 Charters
23 Freshwater ducks
24 Spots
25 Congeal
27 Imitation gem
28 G.I.'s overseas address
29 Home of a biblical witch
31 Sadat
35 Garbure, e.g.
37 Van Gogh locale
39 Way preceder
40 Feeds the kitty
42 Mitigated
44 Kind of cream
45 Perfume
47 Panoramic scenes
49 Part of MOMA
51 "Beau ——"
52 ". . . keep the word of promise to ——": Macbeth
53 Remarkable!
56 Angler's freshwater catch
58 Imitative
59 Preminger or Graham
60 Seraglio rooms
61 Electrical wizard
62 Fabricated
63 Poi ingredient
64 London suburb

DOWN

1 Tastes
2 ——, a skip and a jump
3 Narnaycush
4 Smoothed
5 Cambric's relative
6 Antares et al.
7 Start of a G.B.S. title
8 It's a gift to some
9 Incantations
10 Juxtaposed
11 Leave off
12 Strong water currents
13 They have a Grand Exalted Ruler
19 Ranch in Ferber's "Giant"
21 A former queen of Italy
24 Curtails
25 Locale of a sala
26 Well versed in
27 Pivotal
30 Reverie
32 Angler's catch in the Great Lakes
33 Ancient chest
34 Regrets
36 Doublet front, in Shakespeare's day
38 Sunder
41 New York strip, e.g.
43 Demote a petty officer
46 European angler's catch
48 Stalks
49 Many: Prefix
50 Chemical salt
51 Plaster-of-paris mixture
52 Ancient Greek coin
53 Peter or Nicholas
54 Archipelago unit
55 Scorch
57 Nabokov heroine

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	A	T	H		B	R	O	O	M		P	A	C	A
A	T	R	I		A	E	T	N	A		A	L	A	S
S	T	A	T		S	N	O	O	K		P	E	R	T
H	A	Y	S	E	E	D	S		E	C	A	R	T	E
			T	A	M	E		C	H	O		T	E	R
R	I	C	H	T	E	R		R	A	S	H			
K	O	R	E	A	N		H	A	Y	M	E	S		
O	R	T	H			P	E	N				L	E	A	P
		S	A	S	H	A	Y			P	L	E	A	S	E
			Y	E	A	R		P	R	I	N	T	E	R
P	O	T		R	Y	E		L	E	A	H			
R	A	I	D	E	R		H	A	Y	M	A	K	E	R
O	S	L	O		I	R	A	T	E		Y	E	T	I
V	E	E	R		D	I	R	E	R		E	P	O	S
O	S	S	A		E	M	I	R	S		S	I	N	E



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هكذا من الاصل

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* Subject to the shareholders' general meeting approval on June 26th 1990.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	P.M. Chge
		A								
1½	27	AAR	.48	1.7	17	715	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
12	8½	ACM n	1.01	11.4	—	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
⅞	10½	ACMIn	1.26	11.9	—	700	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
⅞	7¼	ACM Mn n	1.01	13.0	—	35	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
⅞	9⅞	ACMMun			—	137	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
⅞	9⅞	ACM Sc	1.24	12.9	—	1712	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
⅞	6⅞	ACMSp	1.01	12.1	—	610	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
⅞	13⅞	AL Lab	.16	7	20	143	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
⅞	3	AMCA	.128	3.8	30	15	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
⅞	2⅞	AM Intl			9	336	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	16⅞	AM In pf	2.00	12.8	—	138	15⅞d	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
⅞	53½	AMR			—	6014	66⅞	65⅞	66⅞	+1
⅞	7⅞	ABK			—	87	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
⅞	39	ASA	3.00	6.1	—	1074	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
⅞	23⅞	AbtLab	1.68	2.4	17	2623	69⅞	68½	69⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	11⅞	AbtIbl g	.50	—	41	21	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
⅞	8⅞	AdvMic	.40	6.1	11	79	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—
⅞	7⅞	AcmeE	.32	4.1	10	30	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
⅞	26⅞	Acuson			22	652	36	35½	35⅞	—
⅞	13⅞	AdaEx	2.06e	12.7	—	56	16	15⅞	16	—
⅞	7⅞	Adobe			—	36	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
⅞	19⅞	Adob pf	2.40	11.2	—	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
⅞	6⅞	AMD			20	1951	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	28⅞	AMD pf	2.00	—	—	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
⅞	4⅞	Advest	.16	3.7	—	661	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
⅞	49⅞	AdmLJ	2.76	5.5	9	1724	50⅞	50⅞	50½	
⅞	4⅞	AHPb	.24	2.3	—	555	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	16⅞	Ahmans	.88	5.1	—	5671	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	2⅞	Aileen			—	76	2⅞	2	2⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	49	AirPrd	1.32	2.6	13	579	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	—
⅞	27⅞	AirbFrt	.60	1.3	18	74	46	47⅞	47⅞	
⅞	15½	Airpax			15	20	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—
⅞	17⅞	Airtecos	2.40	13.9	—	52	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	5⅞	AlgP dpf	.87	9.3	—	229	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—
⅞	8⅞	AlgP pf	9.00	9.7	—	2200	94	93	93	—
⅞	13	AlgP pf	9.44	9.5	—	12300	99	97¼	99	+ ⅛
1	8⅞	AlgP pf	9.28	9.5	—	2200	97⅞	96⅞	97⅞	— ⅛
⅞	19⅞	AlgAir	.20	.9	9	249	23⅞	23½	23½	+ ⅛
⅞	14⅞	Alginvin	.35	1.9	10	20	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
⅞	16⅞	Alberto s	.20	.8	21	107	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	—
⅞	14	AlcoA s	.20	1.8	16	74	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	41	Albtsn	.96	1.6	28	1223	59½	59⅞	59⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	18⅞	Alcan s	1.12	5.3	6	2320	21½	21	21⅞	— ⅛
⅞	24⅞	AlcoStd	.84	2.7	12	227	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
4	24	AlexAlx	1.00	3.6	19	308	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	⅞	vIAlgIn			—	18	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅞	12⅞	AloLud	1.20	3.0	7	233	40⅞	39⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	35⅞	AlpPw	3.16	8.1	10	354	39	38⅞	38⅞	—
⅞	9	AltaNG			18	525	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	
⅞	12⅞	Alrgn n	.12e	.8	—	844	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
⅞	11⅞	AlnCap	1.60e	9.4	19	162	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
⅞	12	AlnEqu n			—	7600	11⅞d	11⅞	11½	— ⅛
⅞	23⅞	AltInt pf	1.08e	4.9	—	70	22	22	22	— ⅛
⅞	5⅞	AltPd			9	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	31⅞	AltSoni	1.80	6.1	10	2206	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
⅞	10	AltMin	.20	2.3	—	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
⅞	9⅞	AltMil	.720	7.4	—	277	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	10	AMIC	.040	8.3	—	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
⅞	9	AMIGO n	.63	6.6	—	131	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—
⅞	9	AMIGO s	.63	6.6	—	11	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—
⅞	9	AlsMP n	.090	7.4	—	292	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—
1⅞	38⅞	ALTEL s	1.20	3.5	15	1244	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	10⅞	Alcoa	1.40a	2.5	6	4820	64½	62⅞	64	— ⅛
⅞	20⅞	AmcrG	.80	3.1	6	97	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
⅞	26⅞	Amcp	.80	3.1	6	5600	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
⅞	9⅞	AmBos	.20	2.8	3	2156	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
⅞	9⅞	Amcost	.48	4.7	15	80	10½	10	10⅞	— ⅛
⅞	1⅞	vIAmdur			—	699	1⅞	⅞	1⅞	
⅞	1⅞	vIAmd pf			—	—	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
⅞	36⅞	AmHes	.40	1.4	8	2947	44⅞	43½	44⅞	— ⅛
⅞	10	AmAsl n			—	8	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	10⅞	ABarcl s			—	59	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
⅞	62⅞	AmBrna	2.72	4.1	19	1485	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
⅞	29⅞	ABrd pf	2.75	9.4	—	4	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
⅞	31⅞	ABldR	.92	4.4	17	3	21	21	21	—
⅞	22⅞	AmCan	.84	4.8	12	3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	14⅞	ACapBd	2.18e	12.7	—	66	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	14⅞	ACapCv	2.31e	11.8	—	31	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+
⅞	6⅞	ACapOp	1.76	16.3	—	2	11	11	11	
⅞	8⅞	ACMR	.40	7.9	11	12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
⅞	47	ACyan	1.35	2.6	17	3797	52⅞	50⅞	51⅞	+ 1⅞
⅞	22	AEIPw	2.40	9.0	9	1396	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	25⅞	AmExp	.92	3.3	16	19376	28⅞	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
⅞	13⅞	AFamily	.32	2.3	14	3018	14⅞	13⅞	14	
⅞	28⅞	AGnCp	1.50	4.2	10	1231	37⅞	37	37⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	7⅞	AmGvl	.84a	10.7	—	24	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
⅞	9	AGIP	1.04e	11.0	—	222	9⅞	9½	9½	+ ⅛
⅞	9⅞	AGIT	1.02	10.1	—	57	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
⅞	17⅞	AHrtfd	2.72	11.4	12	15	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
⅞	17⅞	AHerit s			12	13	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
⅞	85⅞	AHome	4.30	4.2	15	2346	103⅞	102½	103⅞	+1 ⅛
⅞	30⅞	Amrtch	3.16	5.1	13	1367	61⅞	60⅞	61⅞	+1 ⅛
⅞	7⅞	AmGr	.48	5.1	11	95	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
⅞	3	AMII			—	415	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
⅞	9	ADIF n	1.00	11.1	—	100	9⅞	9	9	— ⅛
⅞	22⅞	APresI	.40	2.2	—	74	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
⅞	4⅞	ARExpl	2.80	17.8	7	111	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	4	AmRlt s	.60	18.3	1	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	3	ASB	.20	24.7	—	327	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
⅞	3	ASB pf	1.81	29.0	—	38	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
⅞	2	AStle			—	81	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
72⅞	31⅞	AmStar	1.12	1.7	19	421	64⅞	63⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	18⅞	AMAT	1.20	3.3	17	9031	42⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	16⅞	AmWtr	.80	4.5	17	174	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
15	5⅞	AmHoff	8.00c	—	—	113	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
68⅞	35⅞	Ameron	1.20	2.2	14	37u	49⅞	48⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	AmBdc	.20a	—	—	22239	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Amstek	.64	4.9	15	570	13⅞	13	13½	+ ⅛
11	9⅞	AmevSc	1.05	11.2	—	26	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
54⅞	41⅞	Amoco	2.04	4.0	16	14698	51	49⅞	50½	+ ⅛
53⅞	40	AMP	1.36	3.2	17	1077	42⅞	41⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Ampco	.30	3.2	10	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
9½	6⅞	Amre	.88	12.1	—	446	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅞	Amrep			—	30	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
27⅞	22⅞	AmStn	1.40	6.3	9	33	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
7½	2½	Amcomp			9	225	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
36½	25⅞	Amadrk	.30	9	36	1709	34	33	33⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	4⅞	Analog			18	1128	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	22½	Anadrk	.40	2.7	14	415	23⅞	23	23⅞	— ⅛
46	34	Anheus	.88	2.5	15	3341	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞	
26½	16⅞	Anthem			18	297	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
36⅞	31⅞	Anthrn s	.48	3.4	18	61	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
43⅞	31	Aon cr	1.62	4.1	10	195	37⅞	37	37	— ⅛
18⅞	9⅞	Apache	.20	1.8	24	1836	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	10⅞	Apex n	.90	8.8	—	340	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
82⅞	72⅞	ApPwr pf	7.40	9.5	—	22000	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
43⅞	30⅞	AppBc	.36	.8	9	2167u	44⅞	43½	43⅞	+ ⅛
14	7⅞	AppMag			—	768	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
16⅞	10⅞	ArchDn s	.10	.7	14	6525	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
46⅞	35⅞	ArcCo	2.50	6.7	9	71	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	ArcAsk			—	224	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
22⅞	16⅞	ArkEx n			52	1015	16⅞d	16	16	— ⅛
27⅞	21⅞	Arkla	1.06	4.7	—	180	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
51	42	Arkla pf	3.00	6.6	—	30	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
13½	9⅞	Armco	.48	4.1	5	99	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
24⅞	21⅞	Armc pf	2.10	9.7	—	3	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
48⅞	32⅞	Armc pf	10.5	22.1	—	11	43⅞	43	43	
36⅞	31⅞	ArmWl	1.84	3.0	9	1271	35⅞	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
6½	3⅞	ArowE			—	191	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—
14½	8⅞	ArwE pf	1.94	14.3	—	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—
17⅞	13⅞	Arvin	.48	4.3	21	42	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	26⅞	Asarco	1.40	5.4	5	295	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	13⅞	AsCool	.32	1.7	13	321	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	3	AshOil	1.20	2.7	13	1830	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
22½	8⅞	AsiaPac	.16e	1.4	—	672	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅞	Asellny	1.55e	21.8	5	38	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	11⅞	AsDNG	.60e	3	7	298	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅞	AtlSos	.20e	7.5	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	11½	Athlne	1.00	6.7	6	10	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
30⅞	23⅞	AtlGas	1.96	6.6	14	225	29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	8⅞	AtlRich	2.80	4.4	12	4602	64⅞	63⅞	64	— ⅛
119⅞	98⅞	AtlRch pf	5.80	4.4	12	6602	114⅞	113⅞	113⅞	—2⅞
27⅞	21⅞	AtlRc pf	2.80	7.0	—	1	273	273	273	—3
18⅞	10⅞	Atlos			15	337	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
14⅞	10⅞	ATMOS	1.16	6.6	12	34	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	3	AudVd			27	212	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Ausnt	.40	3.4	14	27	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	18⅞	Austr n	.07e	.5	—	356	14⅞	14	14⅞	— ⅛
54½	37⅞	AvMcO	.40	1.7	6	268	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Avalon	1.01e	18.4	—	11	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
33⅞	23⅞	AVMCO	.40	1.7	6	4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
33½	23⅞	Avery	.84	2.8	14	277	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
33½	27	Avnet	.60	2.0	17	889	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	24⅞	Avon	1.60	5.4	17	1485	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
53⅞	32⅞	Avon pf	2.25	4.3	—	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	12⅞	Aydin	1.00e	4.3	9	14	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
		B								
40	30⅞	BCE n	2.52	7.3	—	10e9	35⅞	35	35⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅞	BMC			—	22	8⅞	8	8	
30⅞	25½	BP Pr n	2.72e	9.7	—	813	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅛
19⅞	8	BRT	2.12e	19.5	5	98	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	5⅞	Balnco	1.00	14.0	12	507	7⅞	6½	7⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	19⅞	BakPt s	3.56e	16.1	—	9	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
27	22	BalrHu	1.8	36	12	2239	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
60	45⅞	BkTrl pf	3.50	6.1	—	45	57	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
24½	16⅞	Baldor s	.48	2.4	15	53	20	19⅞	19⅞	—
34½	24	Ball	1.12	3.3	7	77	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	10⅞	BallyMf	.20	2.5	18	1692	12½	12	12	— ⅛
15⅞	9⅞	BallBcp	.55	5.2	8	144	10⅞	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
34⅞	29⅞	BallGE	2.10	7.3	10	2222	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
32⅞	21⅞	Ball pfB	4.50	14.1	—	2324	34	31⅞	34	— ⅛
32⅞	21⅞	BncOne	1.84e	6.3	11	429	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
12	6	BncFlo			147	16	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
25⅞	23⅞	BcSilV	1.10	3.0	—	10	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
59½	34	BnSant	1.36e	3.5	10	22	39⅞	39	39⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	BanTex			—	467	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
69⅞	47⅞	Bandag	1.00	1.7	16	484	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	11⅞	BkBost	1.24	10.1	15	2953	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
39	29⅞	BkB pfA	3.43e	11.3	—	6	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
39	28⅞	BkB pfB	3.25e	11.3	—	13	30⅞d	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
68⅞	50	BkBrk pfC	4.25e	11.4	—	21600	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	24	BkNE			26	2627	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
55	29⅞	BkNY	2.12	6.7	118	3945	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	23⅞	BNY odA	1.12e	10.4	—	2	22	22	22	— ⅛
38⅞	34⅞	BnAsm	1.60	3.7	5	6094	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
38⅞	34⅞	BkA pf	3.40e	9.4	—	13	36	35⅞	36	— ⅛
65⅞	50⅞	BkA pf	8.20e	9.8	—	7	62	61½	61½	— ⅛
5⅞	4⅞	BkA pf	2.25	—	—	31	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
56⅞	35⅞	BankTr	2.20	4.3	—	1484	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	10⅞	Banner s			6	180	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	24	Bardcy	1.97e	5.3	6	1000	37⅞	37	37⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	24	BarB pr	2.36	9.4	—	182	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
26⅞	23⅞	BarB pf	1.32e	6.3	—	24	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	21⅞	Bard	.40	2.2	15	1543	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	25⅞	BarrGo	1.40	4.7	15	72	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
40	26⅞	Barnett	1.20	4.0	7	476	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Barold	.20	2.0	40	120	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	14⅞	Bausch	2.01e	13.1	—	67	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
19	13	BaxMd	.10	.7	34	1826	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
64⅞	37⅞	Bausch	1.32	2.2	16	744	60⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅞	Baxter	.44	3.8	25	5799	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	35	Bay pfA	3.43e	9.3	—	26	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
59⅞	45⅞	Bay pfB	3.96	8.2	—	147	48⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	8	vBayFin			—	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	17⅞	BaySG s	1.20	6.1	10	33	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
17	11½	BearSt	.50	4.5	7	3639	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
32⅞	21⅞	Beard s	.44	2.2	7	6	20	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅞	Beaum	.40e	6.2	5	2283	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	14⅞	Beckm	.28e	1.6	12	149	17½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
53⅞	31	BedGh	1.88	3.6	14	446	52⅞	52	52⅞	— ⅛
39	25⅞	BellAtl	1.76	4.4	11	2853u	39	38⅞	39	— ⅛
114⅞	75⅞	BellAtl	4.72	5.0	17	3617	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅛
57⅞	37⅞	BellAtl wi			—	47	48	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅞	BellInd	.84	6.3	15	7	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	31⅞	BellSo	2.68	4.9	15	2974	55½	54⅞	55⅞	+ ⅛
41	27	BelcAH	.44	1.2	31	92	38	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	24⅞	BenLn	.72	2.1	18	113	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
56⅞	44⅞	BenCp	2.20	4.3	10	546	51	50½	50⅞	+ ⅛
46⅞	41	Benef pf	4.50	10.1	—	—	42½	42½	42½	—
25⅞	23⅞	Benef pf	2.50	9.9	—	210	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+1
26⅞	23½	Benef pf	2.50	9.8	—	220	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	BnzHl s	.022	1.9	11	1142	2⅞	2	2⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅞	BergHn n	.82e	4.7	—	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅞	BerkHa			17	136	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—25
17½	14⅞	BerkHr n	.50	3.1	25	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	12	BerlyP s	.55a	3.7	22	3	15	15	15	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅞	BestBy			25	132	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	16⅞	BthSt pf	.20e	1.7	—	30	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	11⅞	BthSt pf	5.00	16.3	—	6	31	31	31	— ⅛
17⅞	12	BetzP s	.55a	3.7	22	280	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
27⅞	21⅞	BthSt	.20e	1.2	—	178	21½	21	21⅞	— ⅛
		C								
40⅞	27⅞	CBI In	.40	1.7	25	590	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
27	17⅞	CRS	4.40	2.4	14	342	182½	179⅞	180⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅞	CCX			—	44	3	3	3	— ⅛
18½	10⅞	CDI s			12	29	13⅞	13	13	+ ⅛
8	5	CF Ind	1.00	18.2	—	181	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
66⅞	45⅞	CIGNA	3.04	4.1	7	1972	50½	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
10	5⅞	CIGHl	1.86	16.3	—	44	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
29½	15	CML			—	178	21½	21	21⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	25⅞	CMS Eng	.20e	.7	9	2906	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
17	6⅞	CMS Enh			4	23	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
108⅞	62⅞	CNA Fn			8	93	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	10⅞	CNAt	1.24	10.7	9	40	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
74	54⅞	CPC	2.00	2.8	17	739	71⅞	70⅞	70⅞

FROM FOOD PROCESSORS

Herald Tribune.
BUSINESS/FINANCE
THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1990

TO WORD PROCESSORS
In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

How to Train a Capitalist? East Takes Practical Line

By Sherry Buchanan
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Eastern Europeans want to train their managers to become capitalists, but egg-heads need not apply. Educators there say they prefer practise to theoretical teachings and, in most of the newly offered Master of Business Administration programs, students are expected to spend as much time in the factory as they do in the classroom.

"The ideas of the MBA are applicable," said Abel G. Aganbegyan, director of the Academy of National Economy of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers in Moscow and author of the best-selling book "*Perestroika*." The Academy's new joint MBA program with Duke University requires managers to spend time being trained on the job.

'The best teaching is life itself,' said a leading Moscow academic.

"One thing I am not in agreement with in the MBA, which has already been criticized in the United States, is that it is oriented to young people without any experience," said Mr. Aganbegyan. "They are only boys and girls. Nobody really knows whether they will be good managers or not. We believe that we should teach managerial skills to people who have already proved something with at least 10 years experience."

"We are obliged to take a lot from Western countries but it is necessary to adapt the MBA — no country in Eastern Europe now has a 'real' MBA," said Danica Purg, founder and director of the Executive Development Center in Brdo in Slovenia, Yugoslavia. The center is starting a one year executive MBA program next January targeted at managers between 30 and 45 years old who will spend half of their time in class and the rest working for a company.

Ms. Purg said that when she started the school four years ago, management was still a dirty word in Yugoslavia. Communist ideology held that anybody can manage, and to think otherwise was considered technocratic and elitist. So in her proposal to set up a management school she didn't use the word management once. She used the word leadership instead, which was obviously a more acceptable term.

MANY OF THE MANAGEMENT training schools in the East say they prefer to hire professors from Western European business schools because they are used to teaching older students and are more internationally oriented. But, with the shortage of management professors in Western Europe, some Eastern training centers end up with more American faculty than they might wish.

"The profile of students in Europe is older, European schools are more international, and they spend more time talking about attitude and motivation than on quantitative knowledge," said Ms. Purg, who says that most professors at her school are from European business schools.

The Eastern rush to get practical training for existing managers is because they desperately need it. President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia recently told a visiting international executive that everybody from the office boy to the chief executive needs training. Later MBA programs for younger students are likely to appear too, probably with the same hands-on emphasis.

"We need people with practical knowledge of companies," said Romano Prodi, director of the Moscow International Business School, which is a joint venture between the Plekhanov Institute of the National Economy and the University of Bologna in Italy. The type of course Mr. Prodi is encouraging is one being set up by the Soviet savings bank to train 20 employees by sending them to savings banks in Italy, West Germany, Austria and France. Mr. Prodi is the former president of Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, Italy's state-owned industrial group.

Most of the joint ventures now in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are training the local staff either on the spot or, more commonly, by sending them back to headquarters in the West for a few weeks or months.

Japan: Investing Heavily in Tomorrow

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

KIMITSU, Japan — At a time when some Americans are worrying about how much Japan is investing to buy real estate and companies from New York to Honolulu, the bigger concern for the United States may be how much Japan is continning to invest on its industrial prowess at home.

Even after some turbulent months for its economy, Japan is expected to far outpace the United States this year in spending for new plants, equipment, research and development. It will be the fourth straight year such a gap has existed.

U.S. capital spending is seen rising by 7.6 percent in 1990. Page 12.

While some of the investment is going into consumer products long associated with Japan, like advanced televisions, video cameras and computer chips, much of it targeted for industries that only a few years ago appeared moribund, like steel and shipbuilding.

"It's a bit scary," said Kenneth S. Courtis, the senior economist of Deutsche Bank's capital markets operation in Tokyo. "The United States usually spends to add capacity; Japan's investments are driven by a strategy to fundamentally reposition industry.

"A third of it is going into productivity; a third of it is going into innovation, new products. What we are seeing is Japan becoming the new-product laboratory for the world."

The Japanese economy is about 60 percent the size of the U.S. economy. Yet in 1989, Mr. Courtis estimated, Japan invested about $750 billion, or 24 percent of its gross national product, in this kind of spending, known as capital investment. The United States spent about $500 billion, or 10 percent of GNP.

The rate of increase in that spending in Japan will probably slow somewhat this year because of the Toyko stock market plunge and growing fears that Japan's economic boom may be weakening. But interviews with executives of leading Japanese companies suggest that they still plan to spend heavily.

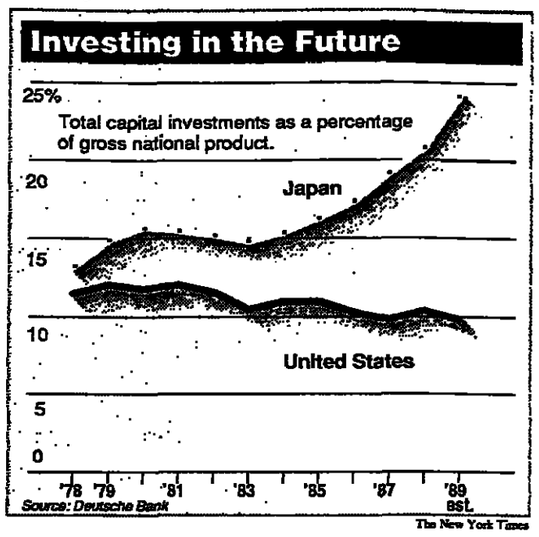
The evidence of investment in even old-line industries is dramatic in places like Japan's largest steel plant, situated in this town of 90,000 across the bay from Tokyo.

A few years ago the belching smokestacks were a symbol of the sort of inefficient heavy industry the government was committed to paring down in the face of heavy competition from South Korea.

But today, after hundreds of millions of dollars of investment and a program to retire or retrain excess workers, Nippon Steel Corp.'s giant Kimitsu works has caught up with its lower-cost Korean competition, and 13,000 workers keep Kimitsu running at close to capacity.

Nippon is planning to invest $1.1 billion this year to yet again automate.

See JAPAN, Page 15



Oil Price Drop Causes 'Intense' OPEC Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have held "intense discussions" about the sudden, sharp fall in oil prices, including whether to call an emergency meeting, sources said Wednesday.

May crude oil futures plunged Wednesday to a low of $16.25 per barrel, before rebounding to close at $18.05 on the New York Mercantile Exchange, above $17.65 at the close on Tuesday.

Despite the rebound, analysts said the fall in prices from more than $24 dollars per barrel in January has raised fears of crash similar to the October 1988 market rout, which sent prices to a low of $12.88 per barrel.

Pierre Terzian, editor of the Paris-based newsletter Petrostrategies, said contacts among the ministers of the 13-nation OPEC cartel were continuing Thursday.

"If the fall in prices continues, my sources tell me an extraordinary meeting will be an unavoidable necessity," he said. A regular meeting is scheduled in late May to set production and pricing guidelines for the last half of the year.

Sources said said the price rebound Wednesday was due partly to reports of an OPEC meeting.

"The market's up and down action directly relates to news that OPEC may do something, even if you believe it or not," one New York trader said.

"Until we see OPEC demonstrate a willingness to curtail production, this down move is simply not over," said James Ritterbusch, analyst with Carson Petroleum Co.

Traders doubted prices would fall to 1988's low. "The big difference between 1988 and today is the drop in American production," said Andrew Lebow, an oil market analyst.

The average 1988 U.S. output was 8.1 million barrels a day versus 7.3 million barrels this year, American Petroleum Institute said.

New U.S. inventory data published by the American Petroleum Institute on Tuesday revealed a huge buildup of over eight million barrels in crude oil stocks in the latest week.

U.S. crude oil stocks are now at their highest levels since 1982, said one source.

Analysts blamed the fall in prices on overproduction by some OPEC members and lower demand in the April-June quarter when spring weather warms the United States and other consuming nations.

Peter Gignoux, director of the international energy department at Shearson Lehman Hutton in London, estimated the cartel's production last week at a bit more than 24.5 million barrels a day, well over its cap of 22.1 million barrels a day in the January-June period.

An OPEC minister, Ginanjar Kartasasmita of Indonesia, damped mounting speculation that OPEC felt so alarmed by the fall it might hold emergency talks ahead of May 25.

"There is no need to think of holding a meeting between now and May," he said in Jakarta.

But the United Arab Emirates oil minister, Mana Said al-Oteiba was quoted as saying Wednesday OPEC would act to halt the current slide in world oil prices. It will not "stand with its hands tied up toward what is presently happening in the oil market," he said.

Western industry sources say several of the 13 OPEC members, but notably Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, are overproducing.

(Reuters, AP)

Boeing and Japanese to Meet This Week

Reuters

TOKYO — Three of Japan's largest aerospace companies said Wednesday they will meet this week with Boeing Co. to discuss participation in developing Boeing's 300-seat passenger plane for the mid-1990s.

This could indicate that the two sides are nearing an agreement on the $4 billion 767X project proposed by Boeing, industry analysts said. But they cautioned that Japanese involvement still faces considerable criticism from those in the United States worried about an erosion of the American lead in aerospace.

A spokesman for Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. said officials from his company, as well those as from Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. and Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd., will meet with Boeing officials in Seattle, home of the U.S. aerospace giant.

But all three Japanese companies declined to comment on a report in the daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun, a leading economic newspaper, that a memorandum of understanding on the project would be exchanged on April 14.

They also said they were unable to confirm the newspaper's report that Japanese participation in the project would be reduced to less than 20 percent from the 25 percent the companies originally sought.

"Those are probably the kinds of things they will discuss" in Seattle, the Mitsubishi spokesman said.

Japan's aerospace industry, which now supplies parts to Boeing and other U.S. aircraft makers, is eager to take part in the 767X project, thereby developing its own ability to design and make commercial aircraft.

"Japan has a stable of about 30 main aircraft and avionics makers who supply Boeing," said Bruce Roscoe, an analyst at S.G. Warburg (Securities) Japan. "All the subcontractors would dearly love not to be subcontractors, and be partners of Boeing, and they are quite happy to put up the money jointly for the R&D," the research and development, "on the basis that they would share in the profits."

But as Steve Marvin, an analyst at Jardine Fleming (Securities) Ltd., noted, "There has been considerable pressure on Boeing to cut back on Japanese participation, from the perspective of concern about Japan's ability to compete in commercial aircraft in the future."

Congressional opposition last year to a U.S.-Japan project to develop the FSX jet fighter for Japan's air force led Washington to renegotiate that deal.

"The involvement of Japanese in a commercial project could potentially be more explosive politically than the FSX," Mr. Marvin said.

Boeing invited the Japanese to codevelop the 767X because it wants to assure a stable, long-term supply of high quality parts, and share the risk involved in the increasingly expensive development of commercial aircraft.

"For a single company to undertake the design and development of new commercial aircraft is foolhardy, so Boeing is interested in greater risk sharing," Mr. Roscoe said.

Mitsubishi ties with Boeing have become more complex because of recent talks between the Mitsubishi group and Daimler-Benz AG of West Germany. Last month, those two companies said they were opening discussions on cooperation in automobiles, trucks, electronics, aerospace and services.

Other Japanese contractors have begun supplying parts to a major rival of Boeing, the European consortium Airbus Industrie, in which Daimler has a substantial stake.

Such ties with Europe give Japanese companies a negotiating card to play in any deal with Boeing, analysts said.

Boeing needs to accommodate the Japanese "because the alternative is for Japan to work more closely with Airbus," Mr. Roscoe said.

Changes Suggested For GATT

Reuters

GENEVA — Canada said Wednesday that it would propose turning the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade into a full-fledged international institution called the World Trade Organization.

International Trade Minister John Crosbie told a news conference he had discussed the idea with the United States and the European Community and would raise it at a meeting with the GATT director-general Arthur Dunkel.

Mr. Crosbie said Canada expected substantial results from GATT's current 105-nation Uruguay Round of negotiations to liberalize world trade. The four-year talks are due to end in Brussels in December.

"The conclusion of the Uruguay Round provides a unique opportunity to build a strong and vibrant World Trade Organization equipped to deal with the new multilateral trade agreements and the challenges of the future," he said.

The idea of an international trade organization goes back to the inception of GATT in 1948. The plans were abandoned when the organization's charter was not ratified by Congress. The GATT, structured largely on parts of the draft charter, was left as the only international forum setting world trade rules.

International Investors Acquire a Taste for France

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — American and other international investors, becoming more cautious about the potential profits from German unification, have acquired a taste for France and the shares in its largest companies, pushing the Paris Bourse to record-shattering levels almost daily in the past week.

While analysts are uncertain how long the euphoria will last, the massive buying highlights the Paris market's coming of age in the international capital arena, following several years of modernization and restructuring. It also throws a new light on the aggressiveness of some major French enterprises, which not long ago were thought of as insignificant on a global level.

"The Paris market had gone looney," said a broker in London on Wednesday after the CAC-40 index, a measure of 40 blue-chip French stocks, set its third record in the past four sessions. The CAC-40 gained 1.34 percent over its Tuesday close, ending at 2,103.1.

The index has gained 8 percent since the beginning of April and 17 percent since late February. Since the start of the year, the blue-chip indicator has risen 5 percent.

Among the biggest gainers Wednesday were Fives Lille, the industrial-machinery manufacturer, which rose 6.6 percent; Moulinex SA, the household-appliance maker, up 5.4 percent; Cerus, the Franco-Italian investment house, up 4.8 percent; and the leisure group Club Méditerrenée SA, up 4.4 percent. Compagnie Financière de Suez, the merchant bank, was one of the most active stocks, hitting an historic high of 486.5 francs ($85.62) a share, a 3.5 percent increase for the day.

Analysts say the investment flood is coming from large international institutions, much of it from American pension funds, that have built up large — perhaps too large — positions in "perestroika plays" and now want to retreat from the inflamed markets in West Germany and Vienna.

"International money knows that Europe is the most attractive place to be for the next decade," said Koenraad Foulon, managing director of Amex Asset Management in London. "Investors have become substantially overweight in Germany and now they're looking for other opportunities. France is it now, and maybe Spain will be next."

The Paris market is attractive to these investors because of its low price-earnings ratio, especially relative to some of the Germanic markets. The average price-earnings ratio on the Vienna stock market, for example, has soared to stratospheric levels of around 65, while the average French stock is trading at only 13 to 14 times its per-share earnings.

The Bank of France urged the government to limit wage increases. Page 13.

Market professionals point to a host of economic fundamentals that have made Paris attractive for international investors, including projections of gross domestic product growth of more 3 percent, inflation of 3.2 percent and continued robust corporate earnings growth, on the order of 15 percent.

But the most important element, analysts say, has been the French government's relentless campaign to boost the franc against the Deutsche mark.

Last week, that policy permitted the Bank of France to cut interest rates by a quarter point without having to fear a loss of the franc's value against the German currency.

"This cut, especially before the G-7 meeting, showed that the French were very sure of themselves, that they were in a strong position," said Philippe Tamnenbaum, an analyst with the Paris broker Goy-Hauvette SA, referring to the meeting of finance ministers from the seven leading industrial countries in Paris last weekend.

"People are convinced that the French are hanging tough on inflation so that they won't want to do anything but revalue the franc against the mark," said Paul Horne, economist with Smith Barney in Paris.

In recent days, the franc has pushed against the lower limits of the European Monetary System's exchange-rate mechanism vis-à-vis the mark. On Tuesday, the mark closed at 3.3572 francs, just a hair

See FRANCE, Page 12

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

April 11

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.888	3.107	1.1263	0.3346	0.1571 *	—	5.443 *	1.2692	1.1924 *
Brussels(a)	34.7025	56.98	20.6985	6.154	2.8126 *	18.377	—	23.3235	8.7791
Frankfurt	1.6754	2.751	—	0.2974	0.1359 *	0.888	4.832 *	1.1269	1.0585 *
London (b)	1.6407	—	2.7503	9.3488	2.6223.00	3.0984	56.94	2.4395	260.00
Milan	1,224.75	2,026.85	736.18	219.84	—	652.48	35.547	829.76	7.757
New York(c)	—	1.6405 b	1.6705	5.616	1,229.00	1.881	N.A.	1.4785	157.90
Paris	5.639	9.3625	3.3432	—	0.4573 *	2.9165	0.1425	3.7904	1.554 *
Tokyo	157.78	259.34	94.15	28.05	0.1303	83.67	4.5684	166.34	—
Zurich	1.4855	2.4657	0.8946	0.2738	0.1205 *	0.7875	4.3846 *	—	0.6395 *
1 ECU	1.2194	0.7422	2.0425	6.8682	1,503.41	2.3003	42.274	1.8139	193.277
1 SDR	1.3851	0.795	2.1949	7.3594	N.A.	2.4941	45.3913	1.9487	205.688

Closings in London and Zurich. fixings in other centers. New York closing rates.
*a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	4608.2	Fin. markka	3.97	Mex. peso	2779.81	S. Afr. rand	2.6455
Austral. $	1.3072	Greek drac.	162.80	N. Zealand $	1.7256	Soviet ruble*	0.6068
Austr. schil.	11.79	Hong Kong $	7.7963	Norw. krone	6.50	Span. peseta	106.78
Brazil cruz.	42.895	Indian rupee	17.301	Phil. peso	22.26	Swed. krona	6.0875
Canadian $	1.1615	Indn. rupiah	1811.80	Port. escudo	149.40	Taiwan $	26.26
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.6262	Saudi riyal	3.75	Thai baht	25.85
Danish krone	6.3945	Israeli shek.	1.96	Sing. $	1.8770	Turkish lira	2468.00
Egypt. pound	2.6222	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2934	S. Kor. won	703.70	UAE dirham	3.6722
		Malay. ring.	2.7283			Venez. boliv.	45.00

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.4227	1.4234	1.4153	Canadian dollar	1.1662	1.1706	1.1754
Japanese yen	158.29	158.15	158.04	Swiss franc	1.4861	1.4850	1.4840
Deutsche mark	1.6744	1.6741	1.6741				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and A.P.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

April 11

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	8¼-8⅛	7⅞-8	9⅞-9⅝	14 ⅞-14 ⅞	9⅞-10	8 ⅛-8 ⅛	10⅛-10⅛	8 ⅝
2 months	8 ⅛-8 ⅛	8 ⅛-8 ⅛	9⅞-9¾	14 ⅞-15 ⅛	9⅞-10	8 ⅛-8 ⅛	10 ⅛-10 ⅛	8 ⅝
3 months	8⅜-8⅛	8⅛-8¼	9¾-9⅝	15⅛-15¼	9 ⅞-10 ⅛	8⅛-8⅛	10 ⅛-10 ⅛	9
4 months	8⅛-8⅛	8⅛-8⅝	9 ⅛-9 ⅛	15⅛-15½	10-10⅛	8 ⅛-8 ⅛	10⅛-10⅛	9⅛
1 year	8⅛-8⅝	8 ⅛-8 ⅛	9⅛-9¼	15 ⅛-15 ⅛	10 ⅛-10 ⅛	8⅛-8⅞	10⅞-11	9 ⅛

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $3 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

April 11

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	8 3/16	8⅛
Call money	8.20	8.10
Commercial paper 90-179 days	7.77	7⅞
3-month Treasury bills	7.74	7.77
6-month Treasury bills	7.68	7.68
1-year Treasury bills	99 7/32	99 10/32
30-year Treasury bond	7.95	7.95
3-month CD's	7.95	7.95
3-month CD's		
Japan		
Discount rate	5¼	5¼
Call money	7½	7.80
3-month interbank	7 5/16	7⅛
3-month interbank	7 5/16	7⅛
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Call money	7.95	8.00
1-month interbank	7.90	7.90
3-month interbank	8⅛	8⅛
6-month interbank	8.65	8.65
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	14¾	14¾
3-month interbank	15⅛	15 3/16
6-month interbank	15½	15 7/16
France		
Intervention rate	9¾	9¾
Call money	10.00	10.00
1-month interbank	9⅞	9 13/16
3-month interbank	9 15/16	9 13/16
6-month interbank	10 1/16	10 1/16

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

April 11

1 month	8 ⅛ - 8 ⅜
2 months	8 ⅛ - 8 ⅜
3 months	8⅛ - 8½
6 months	8½ - 8⅝
1 year	8¾ - 8⅞

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

April 11

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.74
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 8.212
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

April 11

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	374.95	374.25	—1.60
Luxembourg	374.25	—	—1.60
Paris (12.5 kilo)	375.25	375.37	—3.89
Zurich	374.85	375.00	—0.25
London	374.10	374.50	—0.75
New York	—	374.75	—0.60

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Weekly net asset value
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
on 09-04-1990 U.S. $230.11
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Rokin 55, 1012 KK Amsterdam.
Tel. + 31-20-5211188.

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MARKET DIARY

Associated Press April 11

European Commodities

LONDON SUGAR — Dollars per metric ton

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
y	342.40	342.80	344.50	340.80	344.00	344.40
d	349.40	349.80	351.00	348.40	351.80	352.00
h	342.40	342.80	345.20	341.80	345.40	345.60
:	325.20	326.00	328.00	328.20	323.00	327.00
r	314.80	315.00	317.40	315.00	316.40	317.00
y	312.40	313.60	N.T.	N.T.	316.00	316.00
a	312.80	313.00	314.00	312.40	316.00	316.20

Volume: 4,172 lots of 50 tons.

LONDON COCOA — Pounds per metric ton

y	873	874	892	865	872	874
	893	893	912	882	894	894
	909	910	930	898	881	N.T.
:	929	930	948	918	901	903
r	947	949	962	938	914	915
y	961	962	978	955	928	930
	975	977	988	971	734	725

Volume: 7,252 lots of 10 tons.

LONDON COFFEE — Pounds per metric ton

y	719	720	740	714	724	725
	710	715	725	717	718	720
	725	727	745	727	730	732
	738	740	757	744	742	743
	748	750	769	754	752	754
r	760	765	781	767	763	766
y	770	780	790	790	765	780

Volume: 4,324 lots of 5 tons.

LONDON GASOIL — Dollars per metric ton

y	153.75	154.00	154.00	148.75	153.00	153.50
	150.50	150.75	151.00	144.75	150.00	150.50
	151.50	N.Q.	151.50	145.50	149.75	150.00
g	N.T.	154.50	154.50	149.00	152.00	152.00
	N.T.	155.50	155.50	150.00	154.00	154.50
	155.25	N.T.	157.00	151.75	155.50	156.50
v	157.00	158.00	158.50	152.75	157.75	157.75
c	158.00	159.00	160.00	153.75	157.25	159.00
n	N.T.	165.00	New	New	—	—

Volume: 12,597 lots of 100 tons.

PARIS SUGAR — French francs per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Ch'ge
y	2,515	2,502	2,490	2,510	—8
g	2,500	2,485	2,480	2,495	—8
h	2,345	N.T.	2,320	2,345	—5
c	N.T.	N.T.	2,290	2,320	—4
k	N.T.	N.T.	2,245	2,260	—5
v	N.T.	N.T.	2,225	2,255	—8

Est. vol.: 0,946 lots of 50 tons. previous : 1,990

Open interest : 17,913 lots

Sources: Paris Bourse du Commerce. London Petroleum Exchange. Reuters.

IMM Futures Options

April 10

	Calls-Settle Jun	Sep	Mar	Puts-Settle Jun	Sep	Mar
Deutsche marks, cents per mark						
	2.09	2.60	1.85	0.36	0.92	0.11
	1.39	2.01	1.06	0.65	1.31	0.32
	0.86	1.51	0.49	1.12	1.79	0.75
	0.51	1.12	0.18	1.74	2.38	—
	0.29	0.81	0.08	2.50	—	—
	0.16	0.58	0.03	—	—	—

Est. total vol.: 18,121

Calls: Mon.'s vol.: 8,341 open int.: 44,887
Puts: Mon.'s vol.: 5,074 open int.: 40,754

Source: CME.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINIUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1498.00	1500.00	1495.00	1498.00
Forward	1504.00	1505.00	1508.00	1510.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1625.00	1630.00	1618.00	1620.00
Forward	1567.00	1569.00	1571.00	1572.00
LEAD Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	498.00	500.00	530.00	533.00
Forward	488.00	490.00	507.00	508.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8850.00	8900.00	8825.00	8850.00
Forward	8550.00	8575.00	8460.00	8425.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6490.00	6490.00	6400.00	6410.00
Forward	6580.00	6590.00	6500.00	6560.00
TIN (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1640.00	1645.00	1660.00	1665.00
Forward	1588.00	1590.00	1600.00	1605.00

Currency Options

April 11

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls-Last Mar	Jun	Sep	Puts-Last Mar	Jun	Sep
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollar	74	r	r	r	0.01	r	r
76.63	76	r	0.84	r	r	r	r
76.63	77	0.15	0.44	r	r	r	r
76.63	78	r	r	r	1.58	r	r
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	155	r	r	r	r	r	0.60
164.25	160	4.30	4.25	4.25	r	0.65	1.70
164.25	162½	r	2.25	2.10	0.05	r	2.80
164.25	165	0.22	r	1.70	r	r	4.48
164.25	167½	0.01	r	r	r	r	r
164.25	170	r	r	0.67	5.68	r	r
31,250 British Pounds-European Style.							
164.25	160	r	r	r	r	0.70	r
164.25	165	0.35	r	r	r	r	r
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollar	84	r	r	r	r	r	0.31
85.93	84½	r	r	r	r	r	0.46
85.93	85	1.25	r	r	r	0.30	0.75
85.93	85½	r	r	0.57	r	0.53	1.00
85.93	86	0.08	0.36	0.36	r	r	1.30
85.93	86½	r	0.14	r	r	r	r
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents Style.							
Dollar	84½	r	r	r	r	0.15	r
85.93	85½	r	r	r	r	0.36	r
85.93	86	r	0.31	r	r	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	57	2.69	r	r	r	r	0.21
59.75	58	1.72	1.85	2.07	0.07	0.15	0.41
59.75	58½	r	r	r	s	0.32	r
59.75	59	0.74	1.06	1.50	0.14	0.34	0.71
59.75	59½	0.41	r	s	0.14	0.48	r
59.75	60	0.14	0.53	0.94	0.34	0.80	1.12
59.75	60½	0.05	0.40	s	r	r	r
59.75	61	r	0.23	0.54	1.32	r	r
59.75	61½	r	0.15	s	r	r	r
59.75	62	r	0.10	r	r	r	r
59.75	63	r	r	0.17	r	r	r
6.25 mil Japanese Yen-tenths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	55	0.20	r	r	r	r	r
63.33	62	r	r	r	0.02	0.34	0.69
63.33	62½	r	r	s	0.05	r	r
63.33	63	0.43	r	1.38	0.10	0.68	0.92
63.33	63½	0.16	0.70	s	0.32	r	r
63.33	64	0.06	0.55	r	0.75	1.16	r
63.33	64½	r	0.36	s	r	r	r
63.33	65	r	0.26	0.52	1.75	r	r
63.33	66	r	r	r	2.70	r	r
63.33	67	r	r	r	3.70	r	r
63.33	70	r	0.01	r	r	r	r
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	63	r	r	r	0.01	r	r
67.49	65	r	r	r	r	r	0.38
67.49	66	r	r	1.96	r	r	r
67.49	67	0.46	r	1.35	r	r	r
67.49	67½	0.17	0.71	s	r	0.83	r
67.49	68	0.07	r	0.89	r	r	r
67.49	70	r	r	0.32	r	r	r

Total call vol. 35,399 — Total call open int. 367,497
Total put vol. 27,978 — Total put open int. 374,228

r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

S&P 100 Index Options

April 11

Strike Price	Calls-Last Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Puts-Last Apr	May	Jun	Jly
360	43¾	44	—	—	⅛	⅜	—	—
365	—	—	—	—	⅛	¾	—	—
370	23½	24¾	—	—	⅝	1⅛	2⅜	—
375	—	—	—	—	⅝	1⅞	3⅛	—
380	13¾	15	17¾	21	1	2	3⅝	—
385	19⅛	22¾	—	—	⅞	2⅝	4⅝	—
390	13⅛	—	21	—	1½	3⅝	6	7⅝
395	9⅛	12⅞	—	—	1	4⅝	6⅝	—
400	5½	9⅝	13⅝	17⅛	2	6	8⅝	10⅝
405	2⅝	6½	9⅝	—	4	8	10½	—
410	¾	3⅝	6⅝	11	7⅝	10⅝	13⅛	14⅝
415	⅛	1⅞	5	—	—	14	—	—
420	⅛	1⅛	3⅛	5⅝	—	—	—	—
425	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total volume 92,362; total open int. 425,869
Puts: total volume 70,959; total open int. 530,964

S&P 100 Index:
High 322.06 low 321.99 close 322.51 —.27

Source: CBOE.

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.72	0.72
Coffee, lb	0.85	0.83
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.217	1.209
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.50	0.50
Silver, troy oz	5.10	5.12
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	101.00	101.00
Tin, lb	3.8909	4.0967
Zinc, lb	0.80	0.80

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	721	723
Declined	761	740
Unchanged	497	511
Total issues	1979	1974
New Highs	22	19
New Lows	54	58

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	233	281
Declined	281	287
Unchanged	293	244
Total issues	807	812
New Highs	13	15
New Lows	23	17

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	926	959
Declined	986	947
Unchanged	2,404	2,416
Total issues	4,316	4,322

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Apr. 10	346,194	437,878	3,945
Apr. 9	303,946	453,900	4,522
Apr. 6	264,689	405,494	14,820
Apr. 5	288,018	426,927	24,396
Apr. 4	277,212	446,623	10,009

*Included in the sales figures

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Cromptn & Knowl.	Q	.21	5-25	5-4
INITIAL				
StratAmerica Corp	Q	.02½	5-15	4-30
SPECIAL				
TransCapital Fncl	-	.25	4-24	4-20
USUAL				
Affiliated Banc	Q	.08	4-6	5-11
Allied Bankshares	Q	.07½	5-18	4-27
Anchor Financial	Q	.15	4-30	4-16
Athlone Industries	Q	.25	5-15	5-1
Bank of New York	Q	.51	5-4	4-20
Boddie-Noell Rest	Q	.34	5-15	4-30
Burlington Res	Q	.17½	7-2	6-15
Claire's Stores	Q	.02½	5-16	5-2
Claire's Stores	Q	.02½	8-16	8-1
Claire's Stores	Q	.02½	11-21	11-7
Diversified Eng.	Q	.39	5-10	4-25
Hammond Ce	A	.10	5-18	4-30
Hillenbrand Indus	Q	.13¾	5-25	4-30
International Ppr	Q	.42	6-15	5-18
ITT Corp	Q	.40	7-1	5-4
Munilnsured Fund	-	.05236	5-2	4-20
Procter & Gamble	Q	.45	5-15	4-20
Republic Capital	Q	.30	4-27	4-13
Standard Motor	Q	.08	4-1	5-15
Stewart & Stevenson	Q	.04	5-15	4-30
Three D Depts A	Q	.02½	5-4	4-20
Three D Depts B	Q	.01½	5-4	4-20
Upper Penins. Eng.	Q	.55½	5-1	4-20
West Mass Bkshr	Q	.07	5-31	5-7

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2728.66	2751.35	2713.29	2729.73	— 1.35
Trans	1177.81	1186.52	1171.41	1181.19	+ 4.80
Util	213.09	214.35	211.32	213.63	
Comp	1013.93	1021.72	1008.03	1014.98	+ 0.96

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	398.45	394.47	397.12	— 0.64
Transp.	276.55	274.70	276.98	+ 0.97
Utilities	143.30	142.59	143.02	+ 0.28
Finance	27.98	27.76	27.95	+ 0.18
SP 500	343.00	341.36	341.92	— 0.15
SP 100	323.86	321.99	322.51	— 0.27

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	187.97	187.28	187.57	— 0.06
Industrials	229.38	228.75	228.99	— 0.34
Transp.	176.77	175.87	176.38	+ 0.29
Utilities	93.57	93.25	93.37	— 0.03
Finance	140.71	139.72	140.19	+ 0.62

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	433.53	+ 1.63	435.42	436.15
Industrials	452.91	+ 2.20	452.62	445.79
Finance	453.97	+ 0.74	461.15	477.90
Insurance	497.44	+ 1.31	498.56	505.07
Utilities	611.51	+ 0.44	609.60	621.45
Banks	383.76	+ 1.86	380.95	379.57
Transp.	465.02	+ 1.58	478.31	475.92

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
359.55	356.84	357.54	— 1.98

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	98.26	— 0.38
Utilities	91.15	— 0.36
Industrials	89.38	— 0.20

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	141,080,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	163,853,000
Amex 4 p.m. volume	13,920,000
Amex prev. cons. close	11,770,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	100,452,000
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	129,503,900
NYSE volume up	59,902,900
NYSE volume down	60,890,100
Amex volume up	4,861,000
Amex volume down	6,996,700
NASDAQ volume up	n.a.
NASDAQ volume down	n.a.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AmDp	22759	2⅜	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
UnitI s	20316	42¼	40⅛	40⅛	—2
AmExp	19078	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	+ ½
USX	16517	34⅝	33⅞	34	— ⅝
Amoco	14700	51	49⅞	50⅝	— ¾
Schlmb	14018	50⅝	49¾	50	—1
Texaco	12979	57⅝	57	57⅝	—1
BoturHu	12352	27⅛	25¾	25⅝	—1⅜
FdNM s	12185	35⅛	34½	35	+ ⅜
GenEl	11236	65¼	64½	64¾	+ ⅜
Mobil	10998	60½	59½	59⅝	—1
Exxon	10988	46	45½	45½	— ½
Waste s	10983	36⅝	36¼	36½	+ ⅜
PhilPet	10558	25¾	24⅞	25⅛	— ½
OccPet	10203	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	— ¼

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
JanBell	17557	8⅞	7¾	8⅜	—1½
ENSR	6465	8⅛	8	8	+2⅛
WDHdtl	6117	13⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
Hilhav n	5928	1⅛	1	1⅛	
ENSCO	5611	5	4½	4¾	— ¼
PolCo	3452	35	33⅝	33⅝	—2½
SNk PWt	3330	10⅛	9½	9⅞	
SNk PZwt	3268	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
BoirPh	3264	9⅝	8⅝	9½	+ ⅜
FruitL	3115	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
WangB	2993	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
BAT In	2861	12⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅞
SNk PZwt	2835	10⅞	10½	10¾	
Dk Nk wt	2384	11¼	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
EchoBy	2247	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ¼

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Weak Oil Issues Drag Dow Lower

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices closed lower on the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday in light trading, kept in check by weakness in oil issues despite a rebound in oil prices.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 9.01 points Tuesday, fell 1.35 to close at 2,729.73.

Among the broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 0.06 to 187.57 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.15 to 341.92. The price of an average share lost one cent.

Declines led advances by a narrow margin. Big Board volume totaled 141 million shares, up from the 136 million shares traded Tuesday.

Oil issues closed with losses, even against the backdrop of a rebound in prices.

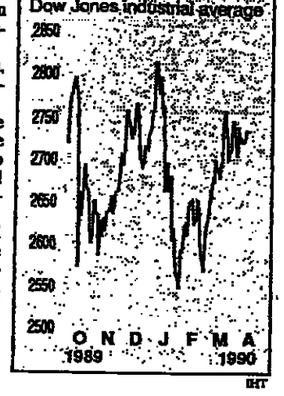
"The declines in oil stocks were not commensurate with the plunge in oil prices, so they're not going to rebound in a similar way," said Dennis Jarrett, chief market strategist at Kidder Peabody & Co.

Fears of a world oil glut sent oil prices plunging Tuesday, and the selling carried over into early trading Wednesday. But after midday, prices rebounded on reports that OPEC members had been consulting since Tuesday about calling an emergency meeting to try and stem the decline.

Higher oil prices are considered a sign of inflation, however, and analysts noted that, for the first time in a long time, the bond market took its cue from the gyrations in oil prices, falling as oil prices rose. The declines in bonds also weighed on stocks, they said.

While bond prices remained higher, the long bond was up only 11/32 in afternoon trading after posting gains earlier of as much as 22/32. Oil futures for May delivery closed at $18.06, up 38 cents on the day. Prices had been down as much as $1.43 a barrel.

The Dow
Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



Farley Is Said to Offer Bailout Plan

CHICAGO (Combined Dispatches) — The entrepreneur William F. Farley plans to surrender majority ownership of West Point-Pepperell Inc. through a debt-equity swap to reduce the costs of his troubled takeover attempt of the textile giant, it was reported Wednesday.

Mr. Farley, who holds 95 percent of Pepperell's stock, is offering certain debt holders a combined stake of 65 percent in a restructured version of Pepperell, the reports said. The transfer would help reduce and delay certain interest payments and might be the only way Mr. Farley can avoid bankruptcy, according to sources who were not named. Mr. Farley could not be reached for comment.

Because of unusual activity in Pepperell stock, the New York Stock Exchange asked the company to issue a statement on corporate developments, but Pepperell declined to respond. *(AP, Reuters)*

Time Warner to Further Aid Pathe

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) — Time Warner Inc. has agreed to help Pathe Communications Corp. obtain $200 million in production financing by "either making the introductions" to lenders or using its own "financial clout" to obtain loans, a Pathe spokesman said Wednesday.

This and the financing-distribution accord announced Monday has eased doubts whether Pathe can finance its $1.25 billion proposed acquisition of MGM/UA Communications Co., analysts said.

CBS Operating Net Increased 51%

NEW YORK (Reuters) — CBS Inc. reported Wednesday that its operating net for the first quarter rose 51.5 percent, to $85.3 million from $56.3 million for the first three months of 1989.

The company said broadcasting profits for the quarter rose 89 percent, to $87.1 million, on a 16 percent increase in sales to $850.4 million. But citing "heightened competition for television viewers and higher sports-rights costs," Laurence Tisch, the president of CBS, said the earnings outlook for the second half of 1990 was uncertain.

Within the last five months, CBS has signed $1 billion deals with both the National Football League and, in basketball, the National Collegiate Athletic Association. In December 1988, it paid major league baseball $1 billion for a four-year television contract.

For the Record

Simon & Schuster, the publishing division of Paramount Communications Inc., said Wednesday it had signed a joint agreement with Toppan Printing Co., a leading Japanese book publisher and distributor, to translate and distribute computer science and engineering books in Japan. *(UPI)*

Merrill Lynch & Co. said Wednesday its Securities Options Corp unit had acquired all of the market-making and clearing activities of Geklermann Securities Inc. on the Chicago Board Options Exchange. *(Reuters)*

FRANCE: *Bourse Takes Off*

(Continued from first finance page)

above its lower pivot point of 3.35386. On Wednesday, the mark strengthened slightly to 3.362 francs.

Until last week, analysts said, French shares were looking expensive in relation to French bonds, but the interest-rate cut gave bonds renewed impetus, making share prices more attractive by comparison.

Analysts say Paris is also profiting from uncertainty in other markets, especially London and Tokyo.

In addition, they point to the recent increased visability of France's biggest companies, especially in the United States, where several of them have launched major acquisitions over the past couple of years.

But some market watchers say the current boom will be shortlived.

"I may be a minority of one, but I wouldn't be buying into the market at these levels," said Ian Furnivall, French market analayst with UBS/Phillips & Drew in London. He predicted several major companies would be forced to raise new capital on the market, which would absorb the available cash, dilute earnings, and tend to put a brake on further growth.

Dollar Closes Mixed Following Intervention

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar ended narrowly mixed Wednesday in quiet New York trading, easing against the mark but firming against the yen.

The market was rife with rumors Wednesday. But Frank Pusateri, vice president at First National Bank of Boston, said "there was more verbal speculation than trading speculation."

The dollar closed at 1.6705 Deutsche marks, down from 1.675 DM at Tuesday's close, and at 157.90 yen, compared with 157.55.

Foreign Exchange

The rumors included speculation that the Bank of Japan would raise its official interest rates, and that either Chase Manhattan Bank or Chemical Bank would hold a press conference to announce financial problems. The banks denied the rumors.

The Bank of Japan and five European central banks sold dollars for yen Wednesday. But the Federal Reserve was conspicuous by its absence from the market.

"There was no need for the Fed," said Mr. Pusateri. "It was just a token show. There was no size to it."

The dollar also closed at 1.4785 Swiss francs compared with 1.4828 francs, and at 5.616 French francs compared with 5.627 francs.

The pound fell to $1.6435 from $1.6455.

In London trading earlier, the round of intervention by central banks pulled the dollar down modestly against the yen, but the dollar took a big fall against the mark.

The dollar slipped to 158.15 yen at the London close, from 158.40 on Tuesday. The drop against the mark was more dramatic: the dollar sank almost two pfennig, to 1.6740 DM from 1.6917.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Wed.	Tue.
Deutsche mark	1.6740	1.6917
Pound sterling	1.6437	1.6350
Japanese yen	158.15	158.40
Swiss franc	1.4842	1.4975
French franc	5.6248	5.6800

Source : Reuters

Spending Plans Of U.S. Firms Revised Up

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Capital spending is expected to rise by 7.6 percent in 1990, a sharp increase from the 4.9 percent rise estimated three months ago, the Commerce Department said.

However, the projected increase for this year would still be down from the 8.6 percent gain in spending by businesses on plant and equipment in 1989, the department said.

The January-March survey of real capital spending plans by businesses was another sign that economic activity would continue at a slower pace after more than eight years of economic expansion.

The 7.6 percent rise in real capital spending projected for 1990 would be the lowest since 1987, when real capital spending increased 4.2 percent.

The department estimated manufacturers' real, or inflation adjusted, capital spending would increase by 4.6 percent in 1990 compared.

U.S. FUTURES

Associated Press April 11

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) — 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
4.22	3.47	May	3.63½	3.67	3.61	3.64¼	+.02¼
3.85	3.26	Jul	3.39½	3.40¼	3.37½	3.39½	+.01
3.73	3.43	Sep	3.44	3.46¼	3.43¾	3.46	
3.80	3.55	Dec	3.58¼	3.58½	3.55¾	3.58	+.00½
3.85	3.62	Mar	3.62	3.63¼	3.60½	3.63¼	+.01¼
3.72	3.55	May	3.57½	3.57½	3.57½	3.57½	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 13,329
Prev. Day Open Int. 50,316 off 1,853

CORN (CBT) — 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel

2.89½	2.30	May	2.74	2.74	2.70½	2.71¼	—.01½
2.85	2.31	Jul	2.72¾	2.75	2.72¼	2.72¾	—.01
2.71	2.29	Sep	2.67½	2.68¼	2.65½	2.66	—.01
2.63½	2.22	Dec	2.62	2.63½	2.61	2.63¼	
2.68½	2.41	Mar	2.67¾	2.69	2.66½	2.67¾	—.00¼
2.71	2.49¼	May	2.72¼	2.72¼	2.70	2.70¾	
2.73½	2.63	Jul	2.71½	2.74	2.71½	2.73	+.00¼

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 49,004
Prev. Day Open Int. 246,720 up 655

SOYBEANS (CBT) — 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel

7.78	5.66¼	May	5.91	5.94½	5.89	5.92¾	+.01¾
7.31	5.72	Jul	6.04	6.08	6.02¾	6.06¾	+.01¾
7.05	5.78	Aug	6.10	6.12¾	6.08	6.11¾	+.01½
6.60	5.68	Sep	6.11	6.12½	6.08½	6.11½	+.02
6.68	5.64½	Nov	6.15	6.18½	6.13½	6.17	+.02
6.38½	5.87	Jan	6.26½	6.28½	6.24	6.27½	+.02¼
6.48	5.65½	Mar	6.36½	6.38½	6.34	6.37¾	+.02¾
6.53	6.14½	May	6.45	6.46	6.42	6.44	+.03½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 28,573
Prev. Day Open Int. 118,056 up 1,435

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) — 100 tons-dollars per ton

230.50	163.00	May	173.00	173.00	171.20	171.60	—1.80
208.00	167.80	Jul	176.50	177.00	175.10	175.80	—1.50
188.00	170.10	Aug	178.00	178.40	177.00	178.00	—1.30
185.00	171.50	Sep	180.00	180.30	178.80	179.90	—.90
188.50	173.00	Oct	181.50	181.50	181.00	181.00	—.70
190.50	174.00	Dec	184.60	185.50	184.00	184.00	—.70
189.30	178.00	Jan	186.00	186.00	185.50	186.20	—.30
194.50	181.60	Mar	189.00	190.50	189.00	190.50	
195.00	188.00	May	190.50	190.50	190.00	190.50	—.50

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 12,255
Prev. Day Open Int. 76,447 up 423

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) — 60,000 lbs.-dollars per 100 lbs.

26.05	19.20	May	21.80	22.00	21.73	21.99	+.33
25.80	19.50	Jul	21.90	22.20	21.90	22.18	+.36
23.90	19.50	Aug	21.90	22.15	21.90	22.15	+.37
22.35	19.50	Sep	21.75	21.95	21.70	21.92	+.31
22.70	19.45	Oct	21.50	21.70	21.50	21.67	+.25
22.05	19.75	Dec	21.40	21.60	21.40	21.57	+.15
21.90	19.81	Jan	21.41	21.49	21.37	21.42	+.11
21.65	19.82	Mar	21.27	21.45	21.27	21.27	+.02
21.40	20.15	May	21.39	21.39	21.25	21.25	+.05
21.05	21.05	Jul				21.21	+.05

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 19,473
Prev. Day Open Int. 83,171 off 588

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) — 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

80.25	70.80	Apr	80.30	80.40	80.12	80.37	+.15
74.30	69.75	Jun	74.15	74.17	73.80	73.97	—.10
73.10	69.12	Aug	73.10	73.12	72.80	72.97	—.05
74.75	68.30	Oct	74.75	74.90	74.40	74.57	—.22
74.85	71.00	Dec	74.67	74.75	74.42	74.50	—.22
74.95	72.50	Feb	74.67	74.75	74.50	74.52	—.15
74.90	74.25	Apr	74.55	74.70	74.55	74.57	—.13

Est. Sales 13,309 Prev. Sales 14,344
Prev. Day Open Int. 101,855 up 56

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) — 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

84.10	73.90	Apr	84.15	84.15	83.75	83.80	—.30
83.20	78.60	May	83.25	83.27	82.95	83.07	—

Wage Restraint Call By Bank of France

Reuters

PARIS — A slowdown in wage increases is necessary to safeguard French exports, the Bank of France said in its annual report released on Thursday. It called for adherence to the government's anti-inflationary policy.

The annual report on the French economy by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, also published Thursday, said France had achieved remarkable results in fighting inflation, maintaining a strong franc and good growth but needed to curb unemployment and social spending and encourage competition.

The Bank of France governor, Jacques de Larosière, said in its report, "In the shorter term, a slowdown in the rise in incomes is necessary to safeguard our price-competitiveness and prevent an increase in domestic demand above our industrial production capacities."

On currency matters, he said progress was necessary on international coordination.

"New progress has to be made toward international adjustment," he said. "The persistent rise of the dollar until last fall and the strong depreciation of the yen did not reflect long-term economic fundamentals; such movements contrasted with the stability enjoyed by currencies in the EMS."

Growth in 1990 and 1991 was likely to slow slightly, but less markedly than in the rest of Europe, falling to around 3 percent compared with 3.4 percent in 1988 and 1989, while inflation should also fall.

One of the main causes for concern is France's unemployment level, one of the highest among the 24 OECD members, the study said. Its reduction required wage rises below the increase in productivity.

As for competition, "substantial efforts still need to be made in this area," the OECD said, urging Paris to lift obstacles to competition and end blocks to investment from outside the European Community.

The French government announced Wednesday that the cabinet had approved a draft law allowing the partial privatization of state-owned auto maker Renault, enabling a tie-up with Swedish auto maker Volvo AB to go ahead.

The law is to go before the French parliament on April 26 and 27.

'Marriage à Trois' at Scherrer

Seibu and Hermès Take Control of French Couturier

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Seibu-Saison group of Japan and the French house of Hermès are taking control of Jean-Louis Scherrer, one of France's few remaining independent couture houses, they said in a joint statement on Wednesday.

A joint venture is being set up by Seibu-Saison and Hermès to hold a 76.5 percent stake in Jean-Louis Scherrer SA and his ready-to-wear Scherrer Boutique. The venture will be owned 65 percent by the Japanese retailing and hotel giant and 35 percent by the French luxury-goods company, who have plans to develop the Scherrer name in new lines and on a global basis.

The participants in what they called a "marriage à trois" expressed confidence in the new arrangement, which will leave Mr. Scherrer, 55, with creative freedom and 13.5 percent of the company he founded in 1971.

The designer said that he realized after undergoing major surgery two years ago that he needed to put the business under new management. He turned to Seibu, whom he had known for 25 years and worked with for 10 years as distributor of his licensed products, including menswear, in Japan.

He said he anticipated that the men's line and a collection of "weekend wear," which was a "cherished dream" would be the first fruits of the deal.

"I have no anxiety whatsoever about losing my independance," said Mr. Scherrer. "The Japanese have such a respect for a designer's image and for the personality of its creator. And Hermès has the dynamism, coupled with a tradition of quality, to help me to become an international fashion house."

Jean-Louis Scherrer started his fashion career at Dior, working as assistant to *Le Maitre* alongside the young Yves Saint Laurent. When Mr. Scherrer set up on his own, he established a reputation for elegant, feminine clothes, often using folkloric themes in a sophisticated way. His clients include the wife of the former French president Giscard d'Estaing, Queen Noor of Jordan, Pat Lawford Kennedy and Eunice Shriver.

Mr. Scherrer said Wednesday that there was only four million francs ($704,000) difference in sales between the haute couture of Saint Laurent and of his own couture line. He also said his house had been profitable since 1976, when he took control of the company formerly backed by the perfume and cosmetics concern Orlane.

According to government figures, Scherrer registered a profit of 6.43 million francs in 1988 on sales of 138 million francs. The Scherrer fragrance is currently licensed to Unilever PLC of Britain.

Kumiko Tsutsumi, Seibu's European head and the sister of the company owner, will be the president of the new holding company, Ilona Gestion.

Jean-Louis Dumas-Hermès, the vice president of Hermès, said that luxury fashion needed both savoir faire and "*savoir vendre*" — sales know-how. He said that Hermès, a leading silk producer with international experience, would be able to help Scherrer in developing an accessories line, for example. Hermès has cooperated with Seibu for 30 years and has a strong Asian distribution network.

Sweden Rate Of Inflation Rose to 11% In March

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's annual inflation rate climbed to 11.2 percent in March, the government reported Wednesday, a further blow to an economy already showing signs of overheating.

The government reported that consumer prices soared by 2.8 percent last month, up sharply from a 0.4 percent rise in February and far above market forecasts.

"The figure was frightening," said Lillemor Thalin, an economist at Svenska Handelsbanken. "We had estimated up to a 2.5 percent rise but the average market expectation was only 2.1 percent," she said. "Our prognosis for 1990 is now at 10 to 11 percent."

The government said, however, that 1.5 percentage points of the March increase were the result of tax changes that resulted in higher charges for gasoline, oil and electricity. It said underlying consumer price increase was 1.3 percent, or 7.4 percent at an annual rate.

The data were released as the government announced it would lift a temporary price and rent freeze on Thursday.

The rent and price freeze was one of few proposals accepted by the legislature in February when the minority Social Democratic government proposed an emergency strategy to cool the economy.

Ms. Thalin said the rise in inflation could further spur the cost pressures, which are threatening Sweden's industrial competitiveness.

The increase will also complicate the government's efforts to restrain the wages gains to a limit of 4 percent.

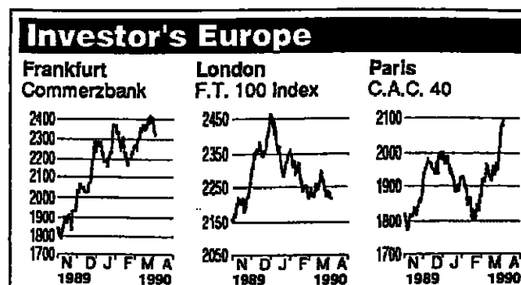
"It is likely that there will be strong demands for higher wages now, resulting in further problems," Ms. Thalin said.

The government last week unveiled a new austerity pact aimed at keeping the economy in check, including a 1 percent rise in value added tax and the postponing of a sixth vacation week and extended benefits for families.

The latest belt-tightening proposals have met with sharp opposition from the the blue-collar trade union LO, which earlier this week rejected the pact and threatened sharply higher wage demands to soften the impact of the package.

Only an hour after the inflation data was released, the Union for private employees, PTK, demanded that wage talks be reopened.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Chang
Amsterdam	CBS General	116.90	116.30	+0.52
Brussels	Stock Index	6110.42	6067.47	+0.71
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2317.50	2341.20	-1.01
Frankfurt	DAX	1893.77	1898.51	-0.25
Helsinki	UNITAS	609.50	607.80	+0.28
London	Financial Times 30	1733.30	1732.50	+0.05
London	FT-SE 100	2215.50	2217.50	-0.09
Madrid	General Index	260.15	257.06	+1.20
Milan	MIB	1009.00	1010.00	-0.10
Paris	CAC 40	2103.10	2075.38	+1.34
Stockholm	Affaersvaeriden	1118.20	1111.80	+0.58
Zurich	SBS	621.90	625.60	-0.59

Source: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Swissair Sets Its Issue At a 'Friendly' Price

Reuters

ZURICH — Swissair said Wednesday it was setting at 450 Swiss francs ($300) per share the price for the 1-for-20 rights issue that it announced in March.

"This deliberately shareholder-friendly price should discount the current insecure sentiment on the bourse," Swissair said in a statement, adding the price was for both bearer and registered shares.

Swissair bearer shares eased to 1,015 francs after closing on Tuesday at 1,020. Registered shares were quoted 875 after closing at 850, and certificates at 165 after 168.

Swissair said in March it would increase its capital in two stages to finance future investment.

First it would issue 180,000 new bearer shares and 700,000 new nonvoting certificates, with no subscription rights for existing shareholders. This stock is reserved for equity stakes to be taken by Swissair's partner airlines, Scandinavian Airlines System and Singapore Airlines.

Secondly, it would make a one-for-20 rights issue for existing shareholders. Holders of nonvoting certificates will also be able to acquire new bearers at a rate of one for 100.

Separately, Swissair said Wednesday that it had tightened its hiring practices to help cut soaring costs, but jobs would be eliminated through normal attrition rather than layoffs.

Costs before appreciation rose 15 percent in February from a year earlier, while revenue rose by only four percent, it said. Its overall load factor dipped to 63 percent in the month from 64 percent.

EC to Tighten Rule on Grain Sales

Reuters

PARIS — The European Commission will give final approval in the next few days to a controversial rule tightening its control over private grain sales to major customers like the Soviet Union, EC officials said Wednesday.

The aim of the new rule is to save money on subsidies and to keep tighter rein on how much EC grain is sold to major buyers and when.

The Commission has not yet made any estimates of how much it will save, but grain subsidies constitute a large part of what costs the Community most money — farm spending.

"We can certainly expect the proposal will be adopted over the next few days," said a Commission official in Brussels.

Trading houses and some EC governments say that by pushing the measure through, the Commission is meddling in private enterprise and free trade. They worry the new rule will increase the financial exposure of the export companies that export EC grain.

Under current rules, the Commission sets a subsidy level on grain sales to major customers such as the Soviet Union and China.

The exporters want as much freedom as possible in their transactions. But it is only because of these subsidies — paid for ultimately by EC taxpayers — that the price of European grains is brought down to levels that are broadly competitive on world markets.

The Commission plan will require trading houses to disclose how much grain they have contracted to export when they ask for EC subsidies. For grain exporters, this has until now been a jealously guarded trade secret.

When a big wheat sale to Moscow came up in January, the Commission was persuaded to issue export subsidies far in excess of the actual quantity of grain being sold. Exporters asked for about $25 million more in subsidies than was needed to cover the 2.8 million tons they actually sold.

The new rule will also allow the Commission to cut the quantity of export certificates if exporters' demands exceed available grain supplies. Without these certificates, no EC grain can be sold outside the Community.

The EC trade commissioner, Frans Andriessen, blocked a similar but more stringent plan last autumn after heavy lobbying by multinational grain-trading firms, which dominate the big deals.

But EC officials said the new plan being considered by the Commission will be adopted, partly because it will be possible to re-examine the effect of the rule in 1991.

Société Générale Profit Increased 17% for Year

Reuters

PARIS — Société Générale, one of France's "Big Three" banks, reported Wednesday that 1989 earnings rose 17.1 percent, to 3.56 billion francs ($626.5 million) from 3.04 billion in 1988.

Société Générale, privatized in 1987 while Crédit Lyonnais and Banque Nationale de Paris remained in government hands, said traditional banking, fund management and specialist financing profits were up; bond markets, hurt by rising interest rates, had been disappointing.

EC Army of 'Temps' Grows by 15% a Year

Agence France-Presse

BRUSSELS — Temporary contracts are growing steadily in Europe's labor market, and currently involve more than a million people daily across the European Community, or the equivalent of 900,000 full-time jobs, according to a new labor study.

This short-term market has been growing at the rate of 15 to 20 percent a year, and faster in countries where it was only recently introduced, according to the study by the International Confederation of Temporary Work Firms. The rate is expected to increase when the Community's single market is in place after 1992.

Already, Dutch employers are seeking the right to recruit temporary workers from Spain and Portugal for periods of two to six months. The European Court of Justice in March authorized Spanish and Portuguese companies to employ their own workers in temporary jobs in other EC countries.

The European Commission is urgently seeking regulations on temporary work to avoid potential abuse or what has been called "social dumping."

The current European temporary labor market represents 13 billion European currency units ($15.6 billion). It is concentrated essentially in the Netherlands, Britain, France, West Germany and Belgium.

Current national legislation on the issue varies widely among the EC states. Greece, Italy and Spain, forbid it by law, though Greece makes an exception for sales people, and Spain closes an eye to the 15.5 percent who in fact hold temporary contracts.

The temporary worker in Europe is generally young and male, unlike in the United States where the majority are women.

Trading Brisk In Leu Shares

Reuters

ZURICH — Trading was brisk Wednesday in shares of Bank Leu and CS Holding, following news that CS planned to acquire a majority stake in Bank Leu.

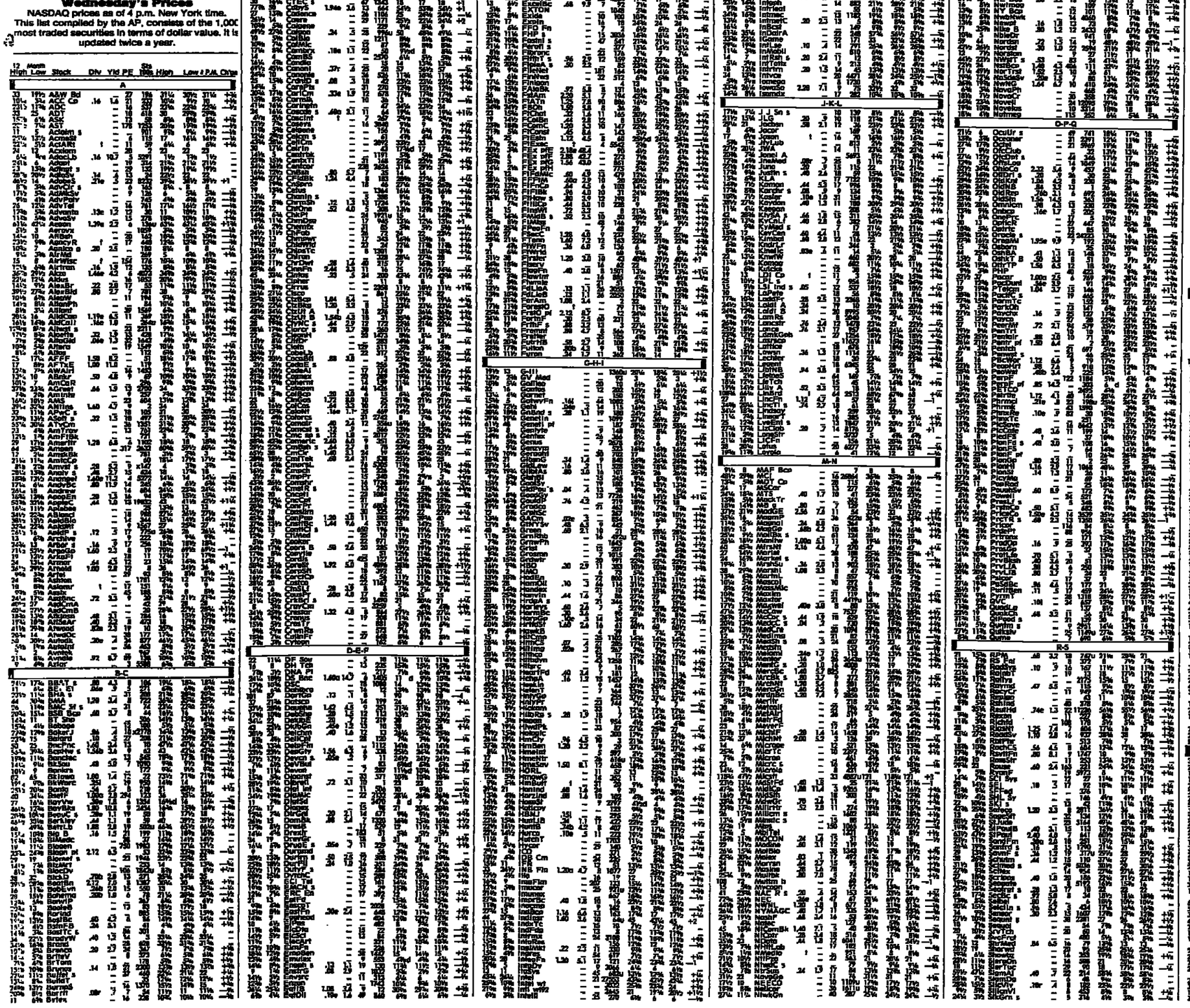
CS Holding bearer shares fell by 40 Swiss francs ($26.70) to 2,230. The move on Bank Leu could be costly for CS, the holding company for Crédit Suisse, in the short term and rewarding only in the long term, one dealer said.

Buying focused on Leu's 500-franc nominal registered shares, which closed 110 firmer at 2,680.

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.



AMEX

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect European trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M. Chge
		A							
10½	6⅛	BSD	.10e	1.1	8	21	9	8⅞	8⅞ —
8¼	5¼	BSN		—	—	123	6⅝	6⅛	6½ —
1⅛	⅝	BSN wt		—	—	18	⅝	½	½ + ⅛
22⅞	17½	Badger	.40	3.9	12	10	10½	10½	10½ —
18	8⅝	Baker		—	15	78	15⅝	15½	15½ — ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	BaldWd	.22	10.7	—	2	3	3	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Baldw s	.10	1.1	—	485	9⅝	9	9⅛ — ⅛
8½	5¼	Baldwin	.16	2.3	21	13	7⅝	7	7 — ⅛
8¼	4⅛	BemJPl		—	—	55	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
19⅝	17⅝	BanFd	1.79e	10.1	—	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝ + ⅛
5⅝	1⅛	BnkBld		—	—	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ —
8¼	4⅛	BnkofIr		—	—	1	5½	5½	5½ — ⅛
29⅛	7½	BT Nk wt		—	—	1219	24⅝	23⅛	23⅝ — ⅛
37½	16½	Barmet	.48e	1.3	7	6	31⅝	31	31 — ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Bartstr		—	—	40	1	1	— ⅛
7⅞	4	BarrLb		—	—	54	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ + ⅛
13	5½	BaryRG		—	4	26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ — ⅛
6⅝	4	Baruch		—	—	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ —
26½	15½	BayMed	.25e	1.5	34	11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝ — ⅛
7½	2⅝	Bayou		—	9	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ —
8½	4⅝	Beard		—	608	5	6	6	6 —
2⅝	1⅛	BeldBlk		—	—	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ — ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Belvdre	.04	.9	—	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ —
27⅛	26½	BergB s	.32	1.3	14	466	25⅝	25½	25½ —
66⅝	49⅝	BergCo	4.96e	8.4	—	4	58½	58	58⅛ —
2⅝	1⅛	BethCo		—	—	71z	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ —
32⅝	23½	BioCo	1.12e	3.9	15	22	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝ —
46½	27⅝	BlkMil	1.20	3.1	12	30	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛ + ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	BloR A	—	—	—	14	19⅛	19	19⅛ + ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Bloslyn		—	—	11	½	½	½ + ⅛
39⅝	34⅝	BlairCo	1.61e	4.1	9	31	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝ + ⅛
24⅝	12⅝	Blessn	.56e	3.4	14	35	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝ — ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	BluntA	.48	3.6	10	29	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝ —
13⅝	10⅛	Boddie	1.36	12.5	10	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝ — ⅛
32⅝	31½	BoPrPh	.04	.4	—	3264	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛ + ⅛
23⅝	17½	BowA	.40	2.5	16	x120	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛ + ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Bowne	.25	2.4	21	70	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝ + ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	BradRE	.80	8.2	38	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝ — ⅛
27½	19⅝	Braun g	1.04	—	—	6	20½	20½	20½ + ⅛
65⅝	57½	BrnFA	2.08	3.2	23	8	64⅝	63⅝	64⅝ + 1⅛
91⅝	58⅝	BrnFB	2.08	2.3	22	102	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝ + ⅛
21⅝	13½	BuelI	.20	1.2	—	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝ — ⅛
6⅝	2½	Buffton		—	—	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ —
13⅝	6⅛	Bush		—	13	7	7	6⅝	6⅝
		C							
9⅝	5½	CMI Co	1.13e	18.8	—	151	6⅝	5⅝	6
3⅝	2⅝	CMI Cp		—	—	106	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
24½	19⅝	CSS		—	6	1088	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝ + ⅛
26	11½	CVB Fn	.24	1.4	12	22	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝ — ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	CXR		—	83	49	4⅛	4	4⅛
47⅛	22	Calhoun		—	—	14	24⅝	22⅝	22 —
28⅝	15	CamNJ		—	—	2	16	16	16 — ⅛
14	6⅝	CapleA		—	—	9	15	8⅝	8⅝ —
15⅝	7⅝	CalEng		—	35	524	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛ + ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Calprop	.69	9.8	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
15⅝	9⅝	CMorc g	.28	—	28	52	8⅝d	8⅝	8⅝ — ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	CdnOil	.40	—	27	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
26⅝	15⅝	CanHe n	.36e	8.1	—	8	18	18	18 — ⅛
26⅝	15⅝	CanCr	.48	2.3	16	822	21½	20⅝	21⅛ + ⅛
59	50⅝	CanSp pl	5.00	9.3	—	x300	54	54	54 — 1⅛
34⅝	11⅛	CshAm	.08	.4	25	34	21½	21½	21½ + ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Cassan		—	—	20	½	½	½ — ⅛
19⅝	17⅝	CasPd	1.71e	9.3	—	28	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝ — ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	CatalLt		—	12	363	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ — ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	CentGo		—	13	76	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ + ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	CFCda s	.91e	—	—	229	5⅝	5	5
7⅝	4⅝	ChrCm s		—	—	125	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ + ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	ChmDv		—	—	69	18	5½	5½ — ⅛
40	23⅝	ChDvB		—	—	38	33z	41⅝	40⅝ — ⅛
40	23⅝	ChDevA		—	—	38	23⅝z	41⅝	40⅝ — ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	ChinEn		—	—	69	2	2	2 — ⅛
7	4⅝	Chorlst		—	15	40	2⅝	2	2⅛ + ⅛
7	4⅝	ChtPwr	.11	1.7	10	144	6⅝	6½	6⅝
8⅝	7⅝	ChevSvt		—	—	289	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
21½	11⅛	Chief		—	—	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝ — ⅛
4	1⅛	Cltl wtM		—	—	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ — ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Cltl wtY93		—	—	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
10⅝	6⅝	CtzFd s	.72	7.8	6	212	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
16⅝	10	ClevCh	3.00e	21.4	—	8	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝ + ⅛
28⅝	15½	Coeur	.15e	.6	28	447	27⅝	26½	26½ −1
8	3⅝	Cognitr		—	22	30	5½	5⅛	5⅛ — ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Cohu	.28	2.8	8	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ — ⅛
13⅝	3⅝	Collins		—	11	80	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ + ⅛
3	⅝	ColorSy		—	—	296	2⅝	2½	2½ — ⅛
8	6⅝	ColREl	.91e	13.2	7	9	7	6⅝	6⅝ — ⅛
17⅝	8⅝	ColLab n		—	—	7	14	13⅝	13⅝ — ⅛
6½	2½	ComSys		—	—	133	4	3⅝	3⅝ — ⅛
4⅛	½	ComFd		—	—	49	½	⅜	⅜ —
27½	19	Comlnc	.50e	2.5	17	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝ + ⅛
16⅝	3⅝	Comtrex		—	8	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ — ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Cmpmt		—	23	45	2	2⅝	2 + ⅛
5⅝	2	Cmotrc		—	8	242	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ —
5⅝	3⅝	ConcEf		—	4	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ + ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Conmat		—	—	136	2	1⅝	2 + ⅛
4⅛	⅝	Consin		—	—	65	1	1	1 — ⅛
21⅝	14⅛	ConMdl		—	—	13	14½	14⅛	14½ —
37⅛	12⅝	Conlin		—	41	104	35	33½	34½ — ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Corvan s		—	12	69	4½	4½	4½ — ⅛
4⅛	2	Convst		—	8	89	3⅝	3½	3½ — ⅛
17⅛	10	Copley	1.44	12.0	21	95	12	11⅝	12 —
5	1⅝	Corcap		—	—	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ — ⅛
10	6	Cores g	.05e	—	—	551	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ — ⅛
6⅝	3	CortHd	1.25e	24.4	8	28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ — ⅛
41	28⅝	Cross	1.24	3.5	15	152	35⅝	32⅝	32⅝ — ⅛
41⅝	27	CrnCP	.88e	2.5	14	19	31⅝	31½	31½ + ⅛
26⅝	23⅝	CrCPB	.88e	2.7	13	18	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝ — ⅛
15	9½	CenCr s	.12	1.0	13	17	12½	12⅝	12½ —
8⅝	4⅝	CrutsAm		—	—	20	4⅝	4⅛	4½ —
3⅝	2⅛	CrystO		—	17	1529	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ — ⅛
14⅝	14⅛	Cubic	.48	2.5	6	249	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝ + ⅛
28⅝	19	Curtiss s	.64	3.3	11	15	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝ + ⅛
9	7½	Custmd		—	9	23	½	½	½ —
12⅛	7½	CyprFd		—	—	97	9⅛	9	9⅛ + ⅛
		D-E							
2⅝	1	DI Ind		—	—	762	2⅛	1½	1⅝ — ⅛
16	8½	DWG		—	—	195	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝ —
1⅝	⅝	DamEA		—	—	95	⅝	⅝	⅝ —
1	¼	DamEB		—	—	32	⅝	⅝	⅝ —
2⅝	⅝	Datamt		—	—	42	1	1	1 — ⅛
17½	4⅝	DataPd	.16	2.6	—	27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ — ⅛
14⅝	4	Datrm		—	13	56	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ + ⅛
6⅝	2½	Dexor		—	15	29	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ — ⅛
1⅛	¼	DeRose		—	2	28	⅝	½	⅝ — ⅛
7	3⅝	Decorat		—	48	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ + ⅛
34	27⅝	DelLab	.40	1.4	—	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝ + ⅛
1	⅛	Delmed		—	—	2137	⅝	½	½ —
13½	4⅛	Dk Nk wt		—	—	2384	1⅛	10⅝	⅝ — ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Dasmn		—	—	5	2½	2½	2½ —
14⅝	4⅝	DenEl		—	275	44	13	12⅝	12⅝ — ⅛
35	25⅛	DvnE pl	1.94	6.1	—	39	32⅝	32	32 — ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Diag A		—	—	6	3⅝d	3½	3½ — ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Diasonc		—	7	1767	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ + ⅛
6	3⅝	DckMA s		—	—	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ — ⅛
7	4⅛	DckMB s		—	—	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ — ⅛
11⅝	1⅛	DivHtl		—	—	454	1⅝d	1⅝	1½ — ⅛
18⅝	5⅝	DlxTlc		—	—	246	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ —
13⅝	8	Donehy	.28	2.9	17	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ — ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	DowC rt		—	—	1378	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝ — ⅛
18	5⅝	DrytMu	.72	7.5	—	183	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ — ⅛
10	5⅝	DryCol	.64	6.8	—	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
11⅝	7⅝	DrivHar		—	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ —
2⅝	1⅛	Ducom		—	14	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ —
22⅝	10⅝	Duplex	.74	4.8	10	91	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝ — ⅛
7⅝	1⅛	EAC		—	—	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ —
9	6⅛	ECI s		—	—	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ —
8⅛	3⅛	ENSR		—	—	6465	8⅝	8	8 +2⅝
3	1⅛	ESI		—	—	40	1½	1½	1½ — ⅛
11⅝	7½	EaglFn	.80	6.3	6	30	8	7⅝	8 + ½
18	8⅝	vIEAL pfD	2.84	29.5	—	73	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ + ⅛
13	1⅛	vIEAL pfE		—	—	30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ —
13⅝	⅝	vIEAL pfF		—	—	318	1⅝	1	1⅛ —
14⅛	1	vIEAL pfG		—	—	132	1 d	⅝	⅝ — ⅛
26½	13⅝	EnshCo	.56	3.2	20	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝ — ⅛
25	17⅛	Enstrn	2.92e	12.1	3	94	17⅝d	16⅝	17 — ⅛
21⅛	12⅝	EnoBy	.07	.5	96	2242	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝ — ⅛
15⅝	9⅛	EcoEn	.14	.9	17	100	15⅝	15½	15⅝ — ⅛
18⅝	13	Edisto n		—	—	191	17½	17⅛	17⅛ — ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Elan		—	53	455	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝ —
14	11⅝	Eldorad	.28b	2.0	10	43	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝ — ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Elec3d		—	—	29	⅝	⅝	⅝ + ⅛
⅝	¼	Elainor		—	—	17	½	⅜	⅜ —
8	7⅛	Elswth	.81e	11.0	—	48	7⅝	7½	7⅝
16⅝	12½	EmCor s		—	—	22	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝ — ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Endvco		—	—	25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ —
5⅛	2½	EnDvl		—	4	177	3⅝	3½	3⅝ + ⅛
5¼	2⅝	ENSCO		—	25	5611	5	4⅝	4⅝ — ⅛
20⅝	23⅝	EnSc pl	1.50	4.5	—	46	25½	23⅝	23⅝ — 2⅛
1⅝	⅝	Enstr pl	.33e	34.4	—	34	1½	1⅛	1⅛ —
2⅝	1⅛	EntMkt		—	—	29	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ —
19⅝	9⅝	EntPfg		—	14	182	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝ + ⅛
8	2⅝	EnzoBt		—	—	12	3⅝	3⅝	3½ —
8	4⅝	Epitope n		—	—	85	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ —
29	17⅝	EqGrn n	2.20	11.7	20	18	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝ + ⅛
10	4⅛	ErbLsr	.25e	3.3	—	5	7½	7½	7½ — ⅛
11⅝	5	ErrJ A		—	—	17	5⅝	5½	5½ —
13	8	Excel	.40	3.9	9	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝ —
		F-G							
9½	4½	FFP	1.50	30.0	125	5	5	5	5 —
4⅝	⅝	FPA		—	—	132	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ + ⅛
27⅝	20⅝	Fabind	.80	2.4	10	85	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝ + ⅛
21⅝	15⅝	FdlCbl	2.16	—	—	53	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝ — ⅛
1⅝	7⅝	FbrTel		—	—	59	7⅝d	7½	7½ — ⅛
18⅝	6	FldFin	.40	4.1	7	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ —
12⅝	7⅛	FlAust	.61e	7.3	—	22	8½	8⅝	8⅝ — ⅛
9⅝	8⅛	FlAusPr	1.08e	12.2	—	763	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ —
8⅛	4⅝	FlCntrl	.10	1.3	13	29	7⅝	7½	7½ — ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	FlCom	0.80e	15.5	7	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ — ⅛
36½	20	FstFd		—	12	35⅝	35	35	35 — ⅛
72½	56	FlFtBn	1.20	1.9	9	1	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝ — ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	FFBcp		—	—	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ — ⅛
19⅝	7⅝	Fflber	.20e	2.7	—	108	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛ + ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	FirCal	.20b	1.1	11	119	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝ — ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	FlrRsBc		—	17	27	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ —
6⅛	1	Fstcrp		—	—	31	2⅛	2	2⅛ + ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	FlschP	.69	5.1	21	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝ —
35	29⅝	FltcGE	2.08	6.5	18	6	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝ + ⅛
9⅛	7⅝	FlexBd	.97e	12.7	—	171	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ —
41⅝	28	FlexRk	.80	1.8	13	11	28⅝	28	28 — ⅛
27⅝	20⅝	Fluke	.32	1.4	8	49	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝ + ⅛
35⅝	27⅝	Foodmn		—	26	5	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝ + ⅛
155½	117⅝	FordCn g	11.00e	—	—	—	150	150	150
4⅝	1⅝	Ford wtI		—	—	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ + ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Frd wtI2		—	—	77	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ + ⅛
3	⅝	Frd wtI3		—	—	25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ + ⅛
26⅝	25⅝	ForstC A	.42	1.2	47	4	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝ + ⅛
44½	29⅝	ForstL		—	—	26	34⅝	34⅝	34½ + ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Forum	1.35	54.6	—	49	2⅝	2½	2½ —
5⅝	3⅝	FoumPw		—	117	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ + ⅛
16⅛	6⅝	FGWtr s	.10	.9	15	128	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝ —
6⅝	2⅝	Friedm	.25e	7.7	8	13	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛ —
30⅝	19	Frischs	.24b	1.1	51	13	22	21⅝	22 +1
2⅝	1⅝	FrzFd s	.20	2.8	8	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ —
1⅝	9⅝	FrstIL		—	12	3115	14	13½	13⅝ — ⅛
6⅝	⅝	FurVit		—	—	147	1⅛	1	1⅛ + ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	GTI		—	9	32	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ — ⅛
36⅝	17½	GW Util		—	—	7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝ — ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Gainsco	.59i	7.5	9	343	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ + ⅛
4⅝	2½	Galoc g		—	—	422	3½	3⅛	3⅛ — ⅛
26	18	GalxChi	1.40	7.7	—	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝ — ⅛
38⅝	27⅝	Garan	1.00e	3.4	8	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝ — ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	GarOC		—	4	113	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ — ⅛
20⅝	9⅝	GalmS		—	13	14	10⅝	10½	10½
2	1	Gemco		—	—	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ — ⅛
1⅛	⅛	GnAuto		—	—	96	⅜	⅜	⅜ —
4⅝	2⅝	GenRmp	.20r	4.7	13	36	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ — ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Genisco		—	1	19	½	½	½ + ⅛
12⅝	7½	GenvDr	.34	2.8	21	17	8½	8½	8½ + ⅛
34⅝	24	GiantFd	.50	1.8	16	467	28⅝	27⅝	28 — ⅛
11⅝	8	GlatFt g		—	—	149	9⅝d	7⅝	7⅝ — ⅛
13	9⅝	GlbCR	.20	1.6	18	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝ + ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	GlfWin	1.00	2.5	11	73	40	40½	40 + ⅛
27⅝	22⅛	GlbMed	1.00	3.6	15	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝ + ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	GlobNR		—	70	309	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ — ½
15½	11⅝	GlbOcn	1.90e	14.6	—	2	13	13	13 + ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	GldFld		—	5	62	½	½	½ — ⅛
26½	21	GlenFed	.94	4.4	13	21	21	21	21
41	9⅝	Graham	.28	1.2	7	96	23½	22⅝	23⅛ — ½
3⅛	1⅝	GrhmFl		—	50	44	3⅝	3	3⅝
7⅝	4⅝	GrnBlo n		—	—	51	5⅝	5⅝	5 —
7⅝	3⅝	GrnFd n		—	131	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3⅛	1⅝	Grenz g		—	—	226	1½z	1⅝	1⅝ — ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	GlWash		—	—	67	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ —
8⅝	4⅝	Grenm		—	14	37	5	4⅝	5 —
17⅝	11⅝	Grelco s	.20	1.3	13	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
26⅝	13½	GrdnB s		—	9	92	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝ + ⅛
14½	11⅝	GCda g	.40	—	—	137	13⅝	13	13 — ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	GCdR pr	.54e	—	—	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ —
25	9⅝	Gundle		—	27	57	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝ + ⅛
		H							
37⅝	18⅝	HAL		—	12	18⅝d	18⅛	18⅛ — ⅛
7	4⅝	Halltax	.14	2.7	—	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ — ⅛
7⅝	½	HalwEP	.08	14.2	—	98	½	⅜	½ — ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Halsey		—	41	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ — ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	HmpUt	.44	4.4	—	4	10	10	10 —
48⅝	46⅝	HmpUt pf	4.00	8.3	—	3	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝ +1
3⅝	3⅛	Hanhm s		—	11	3	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝ — ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Harvey		—	8	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ + ⅛
26⅝	17⅝	Hasbro	.16	.3	12	149	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝ + ⅛
27⅝	21	Hastlng	.80	1.7	10	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝ — ⅛
1⅛	12⅝	HlthCr	1.72	12.3	8	10	14	13⅝	14
4½	1⅝	HlthCh		—	—	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ — ⅛
4½	2⅝	HlthCnc n		—	19	123	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ + ⅛
16½	3⅝	Hltvst		—	3	278	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ + ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Helco	.10	1.1	15	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ — ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	HelmWr	.30e	2.9	7	5	10⅝	10½	10½ — ⅛
⅛	⅛	HelmR		—	—	346	⅛	⅛	⅛ —
2⅝	1	HerlfEn		—	—	29	1	1	1 — ⅛
⅝	⅛	HrtEn wt		—	—	9	½	⅛	½ — ⅛
5⅝	2½	HtpMd		—	—	157	4½	3⅝	4½ + ⅛
7	4⅝	HershO		—	—	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ —
2⅛	⅝	Hilton n		—	—	5928	1⅝	1	1⅝ —
2	⅝	Hindr		—	—	7	1	1	1 —
18⅝	12½	Histrn	.26	1.6	11	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝ —
34½	22⅝	HollyCo	.40d	1.5	9	15	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛ + ⅛
1⅝	⅝	HomeSh		—	—	1078	7⅝	7	7 — ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Honda		—	3	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝ —
10⅝	8⅛	HoopHl	.34	3.8	11	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ —
8⅝	4⅝	HrnNar		—	—	150	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ —
12⅝	5⅛	HovnEn		—	3	291	5½d	5	5 — ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	HowsRx		—	569	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝ —
2⅝	20⅝	HowIn	1.80	4.5	8	17	22⅝	22	22 —
21	9⅝	Howtek		—	—	164	12⅝	12	12 —
43⅝	34⅝	HubelA	1.36b

China's Imports Plummet

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China slashed its imports by one-fifth in the first quarter of the year, turning a trade deficit into a $1.63 billion surplus, according to official figures released Wednesday.

An abrupt slowdown in economic growth also accounted for a plunge in the inflation rate in China's major cities to an annual rate of 4 percent in March. The state statistical bureau said inflation was at its lowest point since 1988 and compared with an annual rate of about 24 percent in March last year.

Customs statistics quoted by the official China Daily newspaper showed that from January to March exports rose 13.4 percent, to $8.95 billion, while imports plummeted 20.2 percent, to $7.32 billion.

The hefty surplus compares with a deficit of $1.2 billion in the first quarter of 1989, according to figures released by the general administration of customs last year.

China Daily said exports profited from a 21 percent devaluation of the yuan in December last year, while imports of expensive consumer goods, machinery and electronic products had been brought under control. Purchases of foreign cars, motorcycles, refrigerators, washing machines and television sets fell sharply, the newspaper said. It gave no figures.

A Western economist said the drop in imports was a result of China's general economic slowdown and tougher administrative controls.

"The government has spoken for some time about restricting imports but had little success in the past," he said. "The collapse of internal demand has also freed more goods for export."

The drop in imports accelerated over the three month period, from a 18.3 percent decrease in January to a 27.9 percent fall in March.

With payments on its $40 billion of debt approaching a peak period, the government is aiming for a sizeable trade surplus this year, the economist added.

According to earlier customs figures, China posted a $6.6 billion trade deficit for all of 1989.

On the inflation front, the government said March retail prices grew by 3.3 percent in 35 cities, while the overall cost of living index was up 4.4 percent.

The Western economist said the sharp drop in inflation was expected because of the government's 18-month-old austerity program, which has brought industrial growth almost to a standstill and made several million urban workers redundant.

Inflation would be kept within 10 percent in the first half of this year, said a bureau official, quoted by Xinhua News Agency. Inflation is expected to pick up again as the central authorities inject funds into the economy. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Colony's Re-Exports

Agence France-Presse

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's total re-exports rose 26 percent in 1989 from the previous year, to 346 billion Hong Kong dollars ($44.36 billion), with China accounting for a large portion of the trade, according to government statistics released Wednesday.

Re-exports to China were up 9 percent, to 103 billion dollars, and re-exports from the mainland rose 43 percent.

Taipei Nixes Direct Mainland Trade

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan's economics minister on Wednesday ruled out direct trade with China, saying the island's growing economic relationship with its huge neighbor "must be considered on a political level."

The statement was likely to cool hopes among Taiwan businessmen that a new law to be announced soon would expressly permit direct trade and investment in China.

The law, which will govern "people-to-people" contacts between Taiwan and China, is expected to set a legal framework for the Nationalist-ruled island's booming indirect trade and investment in the mainland.

In a speech to the Central Standing Committee of the ruling Nationalist Party, Economics Minister Chen Li-an said Beijing was still attempting to use economic means to subvert Taiwan. "Because the economic relationship between the two sides must be considered on a political level, we cannot risk direct trade," Mr. Chen said.

The debate over Taiwan's trade and investment policies toward China has heated up as the well-known chief of Formosa Plastics, Wang Yung-ching, threatened to flout the official policy by directly investing in the Chinese coastal province of Fujian.

In an open letter published in local newspapers on Monday, Mr. Wang said his plan to erect a naphtha cracker in China would allow him to continue building his business while maintaining his corporate "roots" in Taiwan.

Mr. Wang has emerged as the champion of thousands of Taiwan businessmen who already do business with China, often through Hong Kong or other third countries.

Taiwan investment in the mainland, although technically illegal, is estimated at more than $1 billion, while indirect trade is predicted to hit $4 billion in 1990, up from $3.6 billion in 1989.

Mr. Chen said Taiwan businessmen should be on guard against special deals offered by Chinese officials, which he said are part of Beijing's "united front" tactics against Taipei.

EC Studies 'Dumping' Of Videos

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Community said Wednesday that it would investigate allegations that China was "dumping" video-cassettes in the EC market at unfairly low prices.

The EC Commission, which can impose punitive duties if it finds "dumped" imports harmed EC producers, is acting on a complaint by the European Council of Chemical Industry Federations.

The Commission said in a statement that CEFIC, representing most EC manufacturers, objected to VHS video-cassettes made in China under license of JVC-Victor Co. of Japan.

Dumping is defined as selling goods below their domestic retail price or manufacturing cost. Because China does not have a market economy, which makes comparisons difficult, CEFIC suggested comparing the imported goods' prices with those in Japan or South Korea.

CEFIC said the Community imported 33 million of the cassettes last year against just 1.2 million in 1987. In the same period, the cassettes' share of the EC market rose to 11.8 percent from 0.55 percent, while that of EC producers slipped to 26 percent from 29.5 percent.

"Community industry is alleged to have suffered heavy losses during this period," the Commission said.

At the end of the enquiry, expected to take several months, the Commission could impose anti-dumping taxes on the Chinese cassettes to make the price comparable with that of similar European products.

The Community's use of anti-dumping legislation, a key weapon in its trade armory, was recently criticized by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which ruled that certain duties imposed on Japanese electronic typewriters and other assembled products were inconsistent with GATT rules. As a result, the EC may amend its legislation. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Bond Corp. Posts Big 6-Month Loss

Reuters

SYDNEY — Bond Corp. Holdings, the troubled Australian conglomerate, reported Wednesday a six-month net loss of 758.1 million Australian dollars ($578.7 million), but officials said they were confident that the company can survive.

Bond Corp. said in a statement that its continued viability depends on asset sales, a further reduction of its debt and a planned restructuring of its finances.

"We are quite hopeful," said Peter Lucas, a Bond Corp. director. "Bond Corp. directors are hopeful of being able to continue with our plan through to survival."

The big loss for the half ended Dec. 31 followed a net loss of 814.07 dollars for the year ended June 30, 1989.

The six-month figure includes a writedown of 404.54 million dollars on Bond Corp.'s 51.6-percent stake in Bond Media Ltd., as well as realized losses on assets already sold.

Mr. Lucas put Bond Corp.'s total debt at 6.67 billion dollars and said it would would be cut by another 600 million when the sale of the company's stake in the Chilean telephone company Compañia de Teléfonos de Chile SA was completed.

But profit of about one billion dollars from the planned sale of its Australian breweries to its Bell Resources Ltd. subsidiary would not be recognized in the group accounts because Bell was no longer controlled the unit, Bond said.

Total asset sales during the six months ended Dec. 31 were 1.63 billion dollars, not including the Chile telephone sale, the sale of a Sydney property or the 1.85 billion brewery deal.

Mr. Lucas said directors based their confidence about the company's survival on the success of its asset sale program so far and continuing forbearance by lenders.

"We've been saying if we are to make it we need the support of our bankers, and that's still true," Mr. Lucas said.

National Australia Bank Ltd., head of two syndicates that have lent the breweries and Bond Media a total of more than one billion dollars, put the breweries into receivership in December but the receivers were removed by after a court fight.

Mr. Lucas said agreement by one of the syndicates to extend its 367 million dollar loan to Bond Media to May 9, subject to new equity partners being found, demonstrated the support of banks had not been entirely lost.

Bond Media is seeking new equity, which will water down Bond Corp.'s holding in the group, and is also the target of a hostile takeover bid by Kerry Packer, Australia's richest man and former owner of its Channel Nine television network.

Bechtel Wins Hong Kong Contract

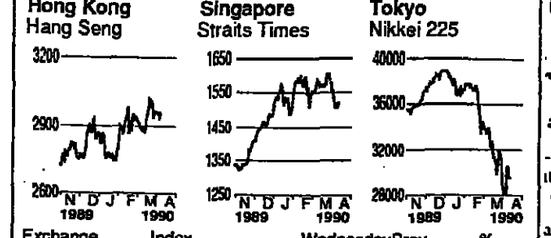
The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Bechtel Group Inc. has won a contract from the Hong Kong government to manage a $16 billion construction project that will include a new airport the world's longest suspension bridge, a harbor tunnel, and a rail transit system.

Michael K. Stephenson, a senior vice president, said Bechtel purposely focused on taking an oversight role rather than that of a contractor in making its bid for the project, due to be finished in 1997.

"This promises to be one of the most exciting megaprojects in the world," said Stephen D. Bechtel, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of Bechtel. The company announced the contract Tuesday but did not disclose how much it would be paid to oversee and coordinate the project.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2959.98	2942.33	+0.60
Singapore	Straits Times	1522.40	1509.38	+0.86
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1505.80	1511.90	-0.40
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	29440.00	29629.00	-0.64
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	555.19	538.84	+3.03
Bangkok	Book Club	731.69	725.82	+0.81
Seoul	Composite Stock	813.66	810.76	+0.36
Taipei	Weighted Price	9781.98	9725.89	+0.58
Manila	Composite	326.26	1078.64	-69.75
New Zealand	Barclays	1728.15	1756.54	-1.62
Bombay	National Index	N.A.	417.54	-

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

NTT Sued by Shareholder

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A shareholder in Japan's giant telecommunications company has filed suit against the government over losses linked to speculation that the company will be broken up, a court official said Wednesday.

Norichika Wada, a 49-year-old Tokyo accountant, claimed in the Tokyo District Court on March 30 that when the government sold shares in the formerly state-run Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Co. it failed to disclose the possibility of a break-up.

Mr. Wada is seeking 1.58 million yen ($10,060) in compensation. According to the complaint, he bought 80 NTT shares at 1.74 million yen apiece in February 1989, and sold about half of them at a loss five months later for 1.56 million yen per share. He has held onto the rest, which are now worth far less.

The government privatized NTT in 1986, and has since sold a total of 5.3 million shares, or about one-third of the total.

At the end of Wednesday's morning trading, a share of NTT was trading at 1.08 million yen, down 10,000 yen from Tuesday's close. Soon after its listing on the Tokyo Stock Exchange in April 1987, the stock was trading at 3.18 million yen.

NTT officials have attributed the declines in the company's stock partly to the decline in the Tokyo stock market.

A government advisory council suggested last month that NTT be split into three separate companies offering local, long-distance and mobile telephone services within five years.

JAPAN: Heavy Investing in Tomorrow Pays Off Today

(Continued from first finance page)

mate Kimitsu and other plants, an expenditure few of its U.S. rivals could even think of making.

"Cutting back investment in new products and new technology is not a good way to economize," said Koichi Danno, the director of corporate planning for Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, which has helped lead the revival in Japan's machinery and shipbuilding businesses.

Other companies say they have such huge reserves of cash that they can pay for expansion without resorting to the chaotic markets.

Whether that view is sustained will probably be the true test of the strength of Japan's economy in coming months. While initial surveys indicate that the growth rate in such Japanese investments will decline, the growth will still be far ahead of that in the United States.

Until 1987 the United States exceeded Japan in capital investment. But after a September 1985 international agreement to weaken the dollar, thus strengthening the yen and making Japanese goods more expensive abroad, Japanese companies mounted a large and expensive effort to automate factories and trim work forces.

The idea was to remain competitive even if the yen approached 100 to the dollar. But no one expected that the high level of spending would persist or that the yen would weaken as it has in recent months, to nearly 160 to the dollar.

International monetary officials met last weekend and expressed concern about the weak yen, but Japanese industry is quietly delighted because exporting is becoming far more profitable.

Japan's leap in capital spending cost less than it would have in the United States because lower interest rates and a surging stock market made it easier to raise money.

Now, as interest rates have risen and stocks decline, some smaller companies have begun to retreat on capital investments.

But most large companies with huge cash reserves are not yet making significant cuts, although there are signs of nervousness. Sony Corp., for example, is said to be scaling back its capital spending plan for this year, though its investments would still rise modestly from last year's high levels.

The capital investments are most remarkable in industries that lack the high-tech gloss of consumer electronics, computers and biotechnology.

In Nagasaki, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. is finishing a new luxury cruise ship, one of several being built in Japan. And in machinery and other heavy equipment, once slow-growing industries, Japan's expansion overseas has created record demands for giant lathes, metal pressing machines and other equipment used to produce everything from picture tubes to auto parts in Japanese-owned factories in Asia and the United States.

For some older industries, new technologies have brought new vigor. Railroad cars makers recently put on display, in Tokyo Station, a prototype of Japan's first linear motor car, a high-speed alternative to the "bullet trains."

The linear cars are elevated above the track and are propelled by magnetic force. The display was a reminder that, 25 years after beginning bullet train service, Japan is ready to spend heavily to build faster, quieter trains.

In part the revival of Japan's heavy industries is being pushed by an unlikely ally, the United States. U.S. trade negotiators have been pressing Japan to speed up its intensive program of public works projects, rebuilding airports and highways and erecting new government buildings.

The U.S. hope is that some of the work will be awarded to construction companies, architects and other specialists from the United States. But the biggest beneficiaries are Japanese companies.

What worries some Americans here is not the investment in public works but the sustained level of investment in private industry.

The Japanese government has occasionally frowned upon big increases in capital spending because they threaten to increase Japan's trade surplus. But such expressions of displeasure have had little effect.

Recently, for example, the government lost a telling face-off against Toyota Motor Co., Japan's biggest automaker, which is eager to expand its manufacturing capacity because the car market in Japan continues to boom.

The government fears the domestic car market could cool, tempting automakers to ship more cars abroad, adding immensely to the trade imbalances. Nevertheless, Toyota said its capital investment would rise 25 percent.

In the case of the steel industry, too, the recovery did not happen exactly as the government planned.

The goal was to reduce capacity, while pushing companies into new businesses that would provide jobs for the displaced workers.

The first half of the strategy worked. By the end of 1990, Japan's biggest steelmakers will have closed 34 blast furnaces and cut their work forces by 50,000.

But the second part of the plan called for pushing heavy industries into new high-tech businesses. One after another they rushed into difficult-to-master tasks like developing gallium arsenide computer chips, biotechnology products, artificial intelligence programs and advanced computer technologies. So far the results are mixed at best.

Nippon Steel, for example, opened, then quickly closed, a mail-order business. It also shut an international business communications center.

What has saved the steel industry is something no one expected: the return of steel.

With huge investments in automation, the Kimitsu works here reduced the cost of its hot coil steel to less than $400 a ton, making it competitive with that of Pohang Iron & Steel, the Korean giant.

"We've become one of the world's lowest-cost producers," said Bunichiro Kawasaki, the general superintendent of Kimitsu Works. "But it took a long time and much money."

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
7	3½	Tramel	.84e	23.2		113	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—
17¼	11	TWA pf	2.25	15.8	—	64	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—
48	33⅛	TranCan	1.72	5.0	9	300	35¼	33⅞	35¼	+ ⅝
24½	20¼	TranInc	2.16	9.3	11	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	11⅛	TrCda p	.48	4.8	—	262	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—
7⅝	3⅝	Transcap	1.69e	43.3	—	42	4	4	4	—
50¼	35⅝	Transco	1.34	2.3	13	179	41⅛	41½	—	⅛
54⅝	47½	Trnsc pf	4.75	9.3	—	6	51⅛	50⅞	51⅛	+ ½
13½	3⅛	TranEx	9.85c	—	4	29⅛	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
3½	1	Transcon	—	—	—	71	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
7⅝	2½	TransRy	.63e	21.9	—	98	3	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
19¼	10	TrisTac	.36	9.5	113	48	18⅝d	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
45	32	Travler	2.40	7.2	8	1577	33¼	33	33⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	11½	Trecor n	.24	1.7	14	43	13½	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	18	TriCon	1.32e	14.7	—	138	21	20⅞	21	— ⅛
30¼	26⅝	TriCn pf	2.50	8.8	—	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
43⅞	40⅝	Tribune	.96	2.3	13	820	42⅝	42⅛	42½	— ⅛
46	23⅝	Trinity	.80	2.2	11	3145	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	—
30⅝	21	Trinova	.68	2.5	29	444e	27⅞	27⅝	27½	— ⅝
16⅝	10	TritonG	—	—	—	95	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
18	13½	TritEng	.10b	.7	11	271	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	21⅛	TritE pf	2.00	9.0	—	6	22½	22⅛	22½	— ½
39⅛	11⅝	TucsEP	—	—	—	1629	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
14⅝	6⅝	Tultex	.36	4.3	47	595	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Turk n	.03e	.3	—	136	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
34	20⅝	TwinDis	.96	4.3	9	37	22⅝d	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
53⅝	33¼	TycoLb	.32	.7	19	688	49⅝	48⅝	49⅛	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	Tyler n	.86	9	—	589	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
U-V										
29¼	11⅝	UAL Cp	—	—	11	2464	161⅝	159½	160⅛	—1
28⅝	22½	UDC pf	3.75	14.0	—	12	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅝	UDC	2.80e	12.0	5	81	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	UDC pf	3.62	14.1	—	23	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
40⅛	31	UGI	2.36	6.7	11	394	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	14	ULB Fn	1.14	7.5	4	907	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅛	UNCInc	—	—	—	202	5	4⅝	4⅝	—
51⅝	31	UNUM	.40	1.4	11	1443	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	3⅛	URS	—	—	—	2	4	4	4	—
34	26⅝	USFG	2.92	10.3	23	3675	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
46½	41	USFG pf	4.10	9.9	—	92	41⅝	41⅝	41½	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	USG	—	—	—	228	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
25⅝	21	USLICO	1.60	4.5	8	12	22⅛	22	22	—
31⅛	22½	UST	1.10	3.9	17	838	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
39½	31½	USX	1.00	4.3	10	1457	34⅝	33⅝	34	— ⅝
49	44½	USX pf	4.53e	9.7	—	4	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ½
12⅛	5½	Ultmte	—	—	23	99	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
24	15⅝	UniFirst s	.12	.6	17	44	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
48⅛	34⅝	Unilevr	1.49e	3.4	13	707	42⅝	42	42¼	+ ⅛
86	60⅝	UnIHV	2.40p	3.1	14	907	78⅝	76⅝	78⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	33¼	UnCmp	1.48	4.1	8	1887	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	20⅝	UCarb	1.00	4.7	5	1713	21⅝	21	21½	+ ⅛
21⅝	13½	UnIgnC	—	—	12	59	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
28⅝	23⅝	UnElec	2.08	7.8	10	462	26⅝	26½	26⅝	—
52	45	UnEl pf	4.50	8.9	—	2100	50½	50⅛	50½	+1
87	74	UnEl pf	7.44	9.0	—	2208	83	82	83	—1½
92	82	UEI pfH	8.00	9.5	—	2150	89½	89½	89½	—
19½	14⅛	UnExp	1.88e	10.2	18	119	18⅝	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
61	44⅝	UnPac	2.32	3.4	12	2107	69¼	68⅛	68⅞	— ⅜
15⅝	8⅝	UPlstr	.48	5.6	12	464	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
20⅝	12⅝	UnTex	.30	1.1	12	113	18½	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
24½	19⅝	UnitedF	.44	4.0	3	20	11	10⅝	11	+ ½
27⅝	13⅝	Unisys	1.00	6.7	—	4114	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
50⅝	31	Unisy pf	3.75	18.5	—	299	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	UnitI	—	—	—	122	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
21½	14⅝	UAM	.40	2.3	18	24	17⅝	17¼	17¼	—
34¼	24⅝	UHlam	2.32	7.9	5	2405	29½	29¼	29¼	—
15½	8½	UnInd	.44	7.0	15	96	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	13	UnItlan	—	1.8	—	54	17⅝d	12	12	—1
11½	8⅛	UKing	.56e	4.7	—	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	1	UtdMM	—	—	—	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
29	14	UPMM	—	—	—	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	24⅝	UsairG	.12a	.4	—	2449	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
2	1	USNom	—	—	—	229	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
23	16⅝	USShoe	.46	2.5	19	1260	20½	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	30⅝	US Surg	.80	1.3	24	334	62⅝	61⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
81	61⅝	USWest	4.00	5.3	13	2262	75⅝	75½	75	+ ⅜
59¼	45⅝	UnTech	1.80	3.2	11	1568	57⅛	56⅝	56½	— ⅛
40⅝	26½	Unitbl s	1.00	2.5	22	20316	42⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—2
17⅝	14½	UPJohn	.88	5.0	17	54	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	UnStrat	—	—	—	433	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	11	Univar s	.20	2.3	12	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
29	23¼	UnivCo	1.40	5.0	9	111	28⅝	30⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	21⅝	UnivFd s	.48	2.4	17	260e	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	UnvHR	1.46	11.5	11	68	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
8⅝	3⅝	UMatch	—	—	—	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
3	1½	UnvMed	.02e	1.7	—	247	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
8½	5⅝	UnMd pf	—	—	—	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
27¼	21½	Unocal s	.70	2.7	27	9571	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ½
40⅝	28⅝	Uslchm	1.00	2.6	23	2440	38½	37⅝	37⅝	— ½
48⅝	34⅝	USLIFE	1.48	4.0	8	347	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	UstFeF	.92	11.0	—	21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	17⅝	UtlCo	1.44	7.0	10	257	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
23⅝	19⅝	UtlCo pf	1.77	8.3	—	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—
38⅝	29	VF Co	1.00	3.2	11	738	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	—
9⅝	5	VMG n	.30e	—	—	25e	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅝	Valhi	.20	.1	17	57	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	Valero	.10e	.7	15	2153	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	24½	Valer pf	2.44	12.9	—	9	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	14⅝	ValNG	2.50	16.7	22	130	15⅛	15	15	—
5⅝	3⅝	ValryIn	—	—	—	53	9	9	9	—
19⅝	13⅝	ValDrn	.60	3.4	27	147	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	8⅝	VKMpMI	.48	7.3	—	230	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
9⅝	6⅛	VKMT	1.24e	16.8	—	277	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
12½	11⅛	VKMI n	.22e	1.9	—	30	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	VKML n	1.25e	12.7	34	253	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
26	24	VKmL pf	—	—	—	8	24½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	4	Varco	—	—	94	1301	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Varian	.36	1.1	17	966	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
3½	2	Varity	—	—	9	7797	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	16⅝	Varity pf	1.38	6.5	—	190	21	20⅝	20½	— ½
14	12⅝	VestSe	1.20e	9.1	11	61	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ½
6⅝	5⅝	Vestrn	—	—	—	54	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
99⅝	78⅝	VoEP pfT	7.72	9.4	—	x30	82½	82½	82½	—
84⅝	73⅛	VoEP pf	7.20	9.2	—	280	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	— ⅞
19⅝	15⅝	Vishay	—	—	12	131	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
34⅝	31	VisCh	1.80	5.3	4	19	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
32	22⅝	Vivra n	—	—	—	9	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	VolCC	—	—	—	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	14⅝	Vons	—	—	—	972	22⅛	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
128⅝	103½	Vornado	—	—	23	1	106½	106½	106½	— ⅛
48½	41⅛	VulcM	1.20	2.7	14	241	45⅝	45	45½	— ⅛
W										
25½	20	WICOR	1.40	6.9	8	194	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—
15	8	WMS	—	.15	137	9	8⅝	8	8	+ ½
24⅝	21⅝	WPL H s	1.74	7.4	12	24	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
20	6⅝	Waban n	—	—	8	712	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	17	Wackbt	.40	2.2	18	15	27½	27⅛	27½	—
11⅝	6⅝	Walmec	—	—	89	326	8	8	8	— ⅛
49⅝	33½	WalMrt	.28	.6	29	5515e	50	49⅛	50	+1
30⅝	26⅝	Walgrn	.88	1.9	17	2361	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
31½	23⅝	WolCS s	.44	1.8	14	158	25⅝	25½	25½	—
7½	3½	WrnCot	.32t	8.3	13	69	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
116⅝	94⅝	Warnrl	3.34	2.8	16	1459	109½	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅛
32½	24	WashGs	2.04	6.9	10	62	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
29½	21	WshNat	1.08	4.3	26	45	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
52½	46	WashPl	2.50	5.5	—	2	43½d	43½	43½	—2⅝
311	213½	WshPst	4.00	1.6	16	246	252	247	249½	—1½
31⅛	24⅛	WshWt	2.48	8.7	11	116	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—
34½	23	Waste s	.32	.9	30	10985e	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅜
27⅛	15⅝	WatLin	.48	2.0	7	31	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
11	6	Waxman	.12	2.0	7	920	6⅛d	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	1½	WeanU	—	—	1	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	WebbD	.05e	.5	18	294	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
2⅛	3/8	Wedgfn	—	—	—	99	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
32½	25⅝	WeinRt	1.85	6.3	32	119	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—
15⅝	9⅝	WelFt n	.40e	4.9	—	74	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
37½	27⅛	WelsMk	.40	1.8	18	60	33⅝	33¼	33½	— ½
43	21½	Welmn s	.12	.4	15	1511	28⅛	27½	27½	— ⅛
87½	64⅝	WellsF	3.40	5.2	6	1429	69⅛	68⅝	69	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	WendVs	.24	4.9	15	708	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	West	.40	2.3	14	227	17½	17⅛	17½	—
58⅛	28⅛	WPtPe	.02e	—	18	360	43	41⅛	42⅝	+3
18⅝	14⅛	WstCtE s	.88	—	15	15	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	5⅝	WCNA	—	—	—	280	16½	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	WGs pf	1.80	12.2	—	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	WstGR n	—	—	13	92	10⅝d	10	10	— ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	WstMp n	.40e	2.6	—	8	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—
2⅝

SPORTS

Gretzky-Led Kings Whip Flames, 12-4, With 3 Hat Tricks

The Associated Press

Just how important is Wayne Gretzky?

The Calgary Flames, who are chasing Gretzky's Los Angeles Kings, are one game away from elimination in the first round of the National Hockey League playoffs a year after winning the Stanley Cup.

The Winnipeg Jets, who managed only one victory in 18 playoff games and were ousted from the playoffs five times in previous years by Gretzky-led Edmonton, are suddenly within one game of eliminating the Oilers from the Stanley Cup chase.

With Gretzky passes igniting the offense, Los Angeles parlayed a hat trick of hat tricks into a 12-4 rout of the Flames on Tuesday night in Inglewood, California, for a 3-1 lead in the Smythe Division playoffs.

NHL PLAYOFFS

Dave Taylor, Tomas Sandstrom and Tony Granato scored three goals apiece and Gretzky scored his playoff-record 87th goal and also had four assists as he and linemates Sandstrom and Granato combined for 15 points.

Taylor scored twice in the first period, with Todd Elik getting an assist each time, as Los Angeles built a 4-0 lead. That merely set the stage for the record-setting second period, in which the teams combined for nine goals as the Kings built a 9-4 lead. Gretzky's goal made it 8-2 and he assisted on goals by Granato and Sandstrom.

Jets 4, Oilers 3 (OT): Winnipeg got its third victory in four games against Edmonton when Dave Ellett scored at 1:08 of the second overtime in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Winnipeg got the break it needed in the first minute of the second extra period when defenseman Reijo Ruotsalainen pulled down Winnipeg's Thomas Steen on a breakaway. Steen won the ensuing faceoff and the puck went to Ellett, who rifled a slap shot from the point past Edmonton goaltender Bill Ranford.

"I wanted to go low to the stick side," Ellett said. "He has been robbing me with his glove and we felt that's where he was vulnerable, on his stick hand."

NORRIS DIVISION

Maple Leafs 4, Blues 2: In Toronto, Gary Leeman, who scored 51 goals in the regular season, got his first of the playoffs as Toronto kept alive slim hopes of extending its season past the first round.

The victory made sure that St. Louis, which leads the series, 3-1, wouldn't sweep against the team that beat it seven times in eight regular-season games. Only the 1942 Leafs and the 1975 New York Islanders have rebounded from 3-0 deficits to win a playoff series.

North Stars 4, Blackhawks 0: In Bloomington, Minnesota, Don Barber, scoreless in three games, got two goals in the first 11:41 of the game as Minnesota squared what has been the only evenly contested series in the Campbell Conference.

Jon Casey was able to settle in on the way to his first career playoff shutout. He made 29 saves.

American Joins Soviet Pro Team

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Dale Mulholland, 25, has become the first American soccer player to join a Soviet professional club. He came to Moscow last month after signing a contract with Moscow's Lokomotiv, a team in the Soviet second division, and will debut on Saturday in a Soviet Cup match.

Mulholland's one-year contract gives him a monthly salary and bonuses in rubles, a two- or three-room apartment rent-free, a car, free meals and a Russian teacher.

Lokomotiv coach Yuri Syomin said Mulholland "will make about 300 rubles a month" — the equivalent of about $830 at the official exchange rate.

Mulholland said: "It's true that I will be getting Russian money, but I work with some other companies here in another capacity."

Mulholland comes from Tacoma, Washington, and has played professionally in the United States. He hopes to make the U.S. national team for the 1994 World Cup.

A Tale of Hard Luck on the Cobblestones

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

ROUBAIX, France — Rudy Dhaenens does not fool himself about his slight gifts and limited ambition as a professional bicycle racer. "Laurent Fignon wins more than I do, probably because he expects more of himself," Dhaenens said of the rider ranked No. 1 in computerized standings. Entering April, Dhaenens ranked No. 169.

The problem is not only talent but also luck. Nobody should know as much about bad luck as Rudy Dhaenens does.

There was the stage in last year's Tour de France, for example, when he broke away alone and had the race won until the final curve, 400 or 500 meters from the finish line. "I took the corner too fast, maybe, or something happened with my wheel, maybe, and I slipped," he recalled. "I still don't know."

His bicycle went out from under him and he was thrown to the road. By the time he got to his feet and found that his rear wheel was mangled, he could only scream in rage as the rest of the pack shot by. From an easy winner, Dhaenens became the last man across the line. It doesn't happen often.

"It just happened, so what can you do?" he asked quietly last weekend as he lounged in his motel room, awaiting the Paris-Roubaix race. "It just happened, it just happened," he repeated.

Victories come rarely to the 29-year-old Dhaenens, a Belgian with the PDM team, and when they do, they are not often in a race as prestigious as the three-week Tour de France or any of the one-day races, or classics, that fill the professional racing calendar in the spring and fall.

"In a race like the Tour de France, I can't hope to win every day," he acknowledged. "When you're a Fignon or a LeMond, a superman, you have all those days when you can win: the mountains, the time trials. But when you're a normal rider, you have maybe 12 days in the Tour de France when you can win." In fact, the major victory of his seven-year career was in a stage of the Tour in 1986.

The personable and hard-working Dhaenens has come close in other races, including fourth place in the Het Volk in 1988, seventh in Milan-San Remo in 1989, third in the Belgian national championship in 1985 and second in Paris-Roubaix in 1986.

Earlier this month, Dhaenens nearly won the Tour of Flanders, finally finishing second in a two-man breakaway with Moreno Argentin, a renowned sprinter and a former world champion in the professional road race.

"It was a good day for me," Dhaenens said. "I was riding well, in good condition. But I didn't have luck and had a fast sprinter with me. It would have been better to be with a Fignon or somebody like that, somebody I could beat in the sprint. But I was with Argentin and had nowhere to go."

The result was predictable.

The Tour of Flanders victory was a major one for Argentin, 29, who has been struggling in the last few years but still manages annually to win a few small races plus a classic — Liège-Bastogne-Liège in 1985, '86 and '87 — or the Italian national championship in 1983 and again last year.

"There are guys who aren't often good during the year but when they're good, they win," Dhaenens explained. "Like Argentin: When he's super, he wins. He's super maybe four or five days a year, but he wins four of the five times."

"I'm not like him. I'm always in the top group, usually in the front but never win. And that's what's important in cycling races."

Dhaenens was hopeful about Paris-Roubaix, which is known as the queen of classics because of its age (first run in 1896), its distinguished list of winners (Coppi, Bobet, Merckx, de Vlaeminck, Moser, Hinault, Kelly) and its difficulty.

Run over 265.5 kilometers (165 miles) of flat land between Compiègne, north of Paris, and Roubaix, the race includes 57 kilometers of cobblestones on stretches along country roads and through a forest. These cobblestones, some of them huge and irregularly aligned, bounce the riders so roughly that aches and pains last for a week afterward.

In fact Paris-Roubaix is nicknamed "the hell of the north" because of its cobblestones and their setting of dirt roads. When they are wet, they cause spills; when they are dry, the first riders leave a trail of dust that chokes those behind. Punctures are commonplace.

"It's a lot of pain and misery but it's like a heavyweight championship fight," said Michael Wilson, an Australian rider with Helvetia. "You know you're going to get beaten up but without that beating, you're not going to make the big money. So you've got to do it."

Dhaenens usually does well in the race, because it demands the concentration he offers in place of talent. He dreams of winning Paris-Roubaix, and has come close. In addition to his second place in 1986, he was third in 1987 and fifth in 1985. Those years he primarily assisted his team leader but last weekend he had a rare chance to be the PDM leader, replacing Sean Kelly, who broke a collarbone in a crash in the Tour of Flanders.

"I'm happy with that because I feel the guys believe in me," he said. "I'm on the other side now. We always have good riders on the team and they have the best potential for winning. Plus me, I'm not the winning type. So I did it for them and now the guys will do it for me."

He understood the tactics to be followed.

"You need to stay in the front because of the crashes, small roads and side winds. You have to be ready for a long race. In the other classics, the real start is later; in the Tour of Flanders, I start really riding after 160 kilometers, so the race begins with 100 kilometers to go. Here, after 90 kilometers, you hit the cobblestones and the race starts. And there are 160 kilometers to go."

"To win, you need luck. There are so many good riders in a race like Paris-Roubaix that the winner needs to be lucky."

Up to a point, Dhaenens had luck. He stormed through the cobblestoned sectors near the front of the pack, managing to avoid most of the dust of a dry and windswept day, and dodged the riders on the ground in front of him. In the feared Arenberg section of the worst cobblestones, Dhaenens was able to keep his bicycle under him, its wheels unpunctured.

As late in the race as Wattiessart, with 50 kilometers and 7 stretches of cobblestones to go, Dhaenens was still with the main group of riders who were chasing three breakaways. The gap narrowed to 40 seconds and a handful of riders made it over to the lead group, but Dhaenens was not among them.

At the finish in the velodrome of Roubaix, he was 10 seconds behind as Eddy Planckaert beat Steve Bauer by less than an inch in a sprint. "It took some luck," Planckaert admitted. "To me, winning Paris-Roubaix is like winning the Tour de France. I'll never win the Tour because it's too hard and too mountainous. So this race has to mean the Tour de France to me."

Rudy Dhaenens will never win the Tour de France either and by now realizes that he will probably never win Paris-Roubaix. He recorded a fine ninth place among the 92 finishers and, as team leaders should, he was first across the line for PDM.

"I was with a good group of riders but when I attacked, nobody would work with me," he said. "I took my chance and attacked and got near the leaders but nobody would work with me."

"Today I had good luck and might have won the race, but no. It'll never happen, I think."

Peter Sports

Rudy Dhaenens, right, and Moreno Argentin, a sprinter, fight for the Tour of Flanders lead. Dhaenens came up short, again.

CYCLING'S CLASSICS

Argentin Wins Second Classic in 10 Days

HUY, Belgium — Italian Moreno Argentin won his second Spring Classic Wednesday, outsprinting four others at the Walloon Arrow professional road cycling race in Belgium. Jean-Claude Leclercq of France finished second, ahead of Dutchman Gert-Jan Theunisse and Miguel Indurain of Spain. Argentin also won the Tour of Flanders classic on April 1. *(UPI)*

SIDELINES

UEFA Rebukes Benfica Chief

BERN (AP) — European soccer authorities on Wednesday rebuked the president of the Portuguese champion, Benfica, who had hinted he suspected an opposing French team of using illegal drugs.

The Control and Discipline Committee of the Union of European Football Associations accused Benfica chief João Santos of "making statements contrary to the sporting spirit" and issued a formal reprimand.

Santos told a radio interviewer that Olympique Marseille players were in "astonishing physical condition" for the game, and he added: "For the return match at Lisbon we have asked UEFA to make a doping control."

For the Record

Werder Bremen's international striker, Karlheinz Riedle, on Wednesday signed a three-year contract with the Italian major league soccer club Lazio Rome, Bremen officials said. West German newspaper reports said Lazio paid up to 15 million marks ($8.8 million) for Riedle. *(AP)*

John McEnroe has withdrawn from next week's Philips Open in Nice. McEnroe, 31, said he had shoulder and back problems. *(AP)*

Portugal will be a fifth candidate to host the 1998 World Cup soccer finals, João Havelange, the president of FIFA, the international soccer federation, said Wednesday. France and Switzerland are declared candidates. Morocco and Brazil are expected to bid. *(AP)*

Napoli has been awarded a 2-0 victory over Atalanta in a move by Italy's soccer authorities. The match originally was a 0-0 tie, but Napoli appealed after Brazilian midfielder Alemao was hit above an ear by a coin thrown from the crowd 12 minutes before the end. The decision puts Napoli even on points with AC Milan at the top of the first division. *(Reuters)*

Quotable

• Detroit Tigers manager Sparky Anderson, who had his pitchers intentionally walk Wade Boggs of the Boston Red Sox three times on Tuesday: "You don't have to be a Harvard professor to manage baseball. In fact, I think you're better off having an IQ like mine. It doesn't take a lot of sense to figure out who to walk." *(AP)*

BOOKS

BEN HECHT: A Biography

By William MacAdams. 366 pages. $22.50. Scribner Book Companies, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

AT the outset of this admiring, dutiful, exhaustive yet empty biography William MacAdams summarizes his subject's life and makes a bold claim for his career:

"Born during the Mauve Decade, dead at the age of 70 in 1964, Hecht left behind novels, short stories, essays, poetry, plays, musicals, biographies, an autobiography, memoirs, letters, reportage, newspaper columns, eulogies, song lyrics, a children's book, film, book and music criticism, two literary magazines, and a late-night TV talk show. But Ben Hecht will be best remembered because he was the most influential writer in the history of American movies, creating a new and exciting language for the screen at the same time that such writers as Dashiell Hammett and Ernest Hemingway were busy revitalizing the novel."

The difficulty with this assertion is not so much its truth or falsehood — legitimate cases can be made for both — as MacAdams's utter failure to present his argument in a persuasive manner, much less to prove it. His biography of Hecht is riddled with superlative declarations for which MacAdams presents surprisingly little in the way of evidence, either documentary or interpretive. His biography is loaded with facts and factoids, but they have the cumulative effect of a laundry list; neither in sum nor in part do they tell us much either about the man or his legacy.

In his day Hecht's fame was indeed considerable, and it arose from a number of sources. In his early days as a reporter in pre-World War I Chicago, he was a scoop artist of formidable accomplishments and notoriously aggressive temperament — just the ingredients for fame in those hard-drinking, Runyonesque days. He was a figure in the Chicago Literary Renaissance, though he didn't hang around it for long because he decided that "making big money was more important than struggling to become a first-rate novelist."

So off he went to New York, with the woman who eventually became his second and last wife, and in time established a partnership with Charles MacArthur; it produced Hecht's one lasting monument, however slight it may be, a play called "The Front Page" that was hugely popular in its time and has been adapted several times for film. After that Hecht went to Hollywood and sold out, quite thoroughly. He spent the rest of his life in the movies, grinding out screenplays and raking in dollars while cursing the hands that so generously fed him.

Pictures of Hecht painted in the memoirs and biographies of others, even when intended to be friendly, tend to depict a sour, mean, acquisitive man with a quick wit and a rare ear for the language. But the reader will look long and hard in MacAdams's biography to find what could be called a portrait of his subject.

For all the years MacAdams has devoted to Hecht, for all the research he has done on such questions as whether Hecht should or should not have received a screen credit for such and such a film, he has succeeded only in giving us the trivia while overlooking the man.

As for Hecht the screenwriter of such ostensibly vast influence, it is true that his gift for fast, irreverent, street-wise dialogue — especially as shown in his screenplays for "Scarface," "The Front Page" and "Twentieth Century" — helped bring a certain realism and humor to the screen just as sound was coming in. However great his influence may have been on others, he leaves a very small body of work with which to document it. His screenplays were collaborations, done for money; not one of them seems to have been written because there was a story he had to tell, because he had something — other than "gimme" — to say.

In the end, what his admiring biographer tells us is nothing so much as that Ben Hecht was a man without a soul.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

GAIL Greenberg is a grandmaster who has won three world championships. But five months ago, Jill Blanchard, her daughter, outdid her by becoming one of a handful of women who have qualified for playoffs to select the U.S. open team. A week ago Blanchard beat her mother on a family occasion. It was the opening of the Gotham Duplicate Club, in Manhattan. Brother-and-son Brad Moss owns and manages the operation together with Ron Haack. Three no-trump would have succeeded on the diagramed deal because the diamonds were split evenly. But four spades, reached by Greenberg after a preemptive raise by East, was a better contract, due to succeed if spades broke evenly or if East held the queen. It failed because Blanchard as West attacked hearts persistently, a defense that would not occur to an inexperienced player. The opening heart lead was won by dummy's king, and the spade jack was led for a finesse. West allowed this to win, took the next spade lead, and played another heart. This was ruffed in the dummy, and the closed hand was entered with a club lead to play a third round of trumps. West won and continued hearts, forcing South to settle for down one. Notice that leading hearts persistently would also have been the key to the defense if East-West had been doubled in three or four hearts. If North leads the diamond king, the defenders can maneuver three rounds of hearts to prevent two spade ruffs in the dummy. As it was, Blanchard had a plus score, and had beaten mother on the deal and the evening.

NORTH
♠ J 10 4
♡ K
◇ K Q 8 7 3
♣ A Q 5 2

WEST
♠ A Q 6 3
♡ J 10 5 4 2
◇ A 9 4
♣ 7

EAST
♠ 8 2
♡ Q 9 8 3
◇ 10 6 5
♣ 10 8 6 3

SOUTH (D)
♠ K 9 7 5
♡ A 7 6
◇ J 2
♣ K J 9 4

North and South were vulnerable.
The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	1 ♡	Dbl.	3 ♡
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart four.

PEANUTS

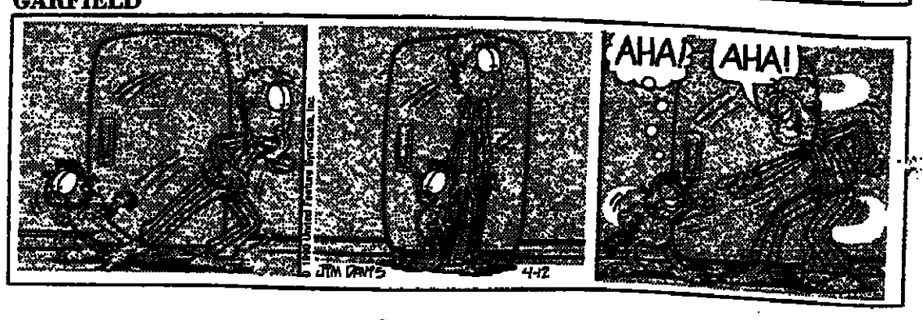
BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

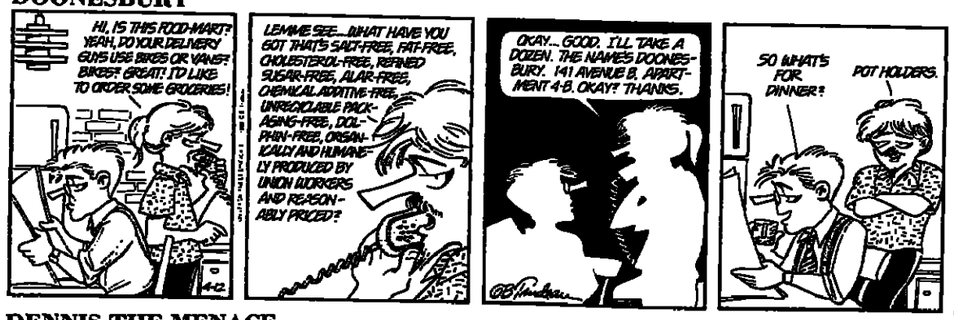
WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE

"I THINK MR. WILSON IS GETTING FORGETFUL. YOU SHOULD HAVE HEARD THE NAMES HE CALLED ME TODAY. NONE OF THEM WERE EVEN *CLOSE* TO DENNIS."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

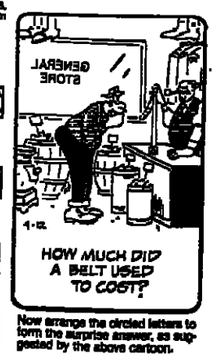
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SILAA

MEERB

CELLOA

KLUSCE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ____ THAN A "____-__"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: COMET GUILT SUNDAE EFFACE
Answer: What he finally learned how to do while lying on the psychiatrist's couch — STAND ON HIS OWN FEET

BLONDIE

SPORTS

Mattingly Is Latest in Line of Moneyed Yankees

VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

CLEVELAND — On the morning after signing a $19 million contract, somebody else might have awakened with a champagne hangover. Or fluffed the pillow and slept until noon.

But if you're wondering why Don Mattingly deserves to be baseball's highest-paid player and why all that money isn't likely to change him, consider the guest book near the weight machines and stationary bicycles in the health club of Stouffer Tower City Plaza hotel here where the Yankees are lodged.

Just as the Yankees' opener Tuesday night with the Indians was postponed because of rain, 10 names were in the guest book. Nine were unfamiliar, probably those of traveling businessmen. On the second line, in black ink, was "Mattingly."

If any of the other Yankees had worked out, none had signed the guest book. But after the announcement of his five-year, $19.3 million deal that begins in 1991 and averages $3.8 million a season, the Yankee first baseman had dutifully perspired. You'd think he was down to his last $2.5 million — his salary this season.

In the only Yankee tradition that George Steinbrenner has been able to maintain, Mattingly joined Babe Ruth, Joe DiMaggio, Mickey Mantle, Jim (Catfish) Hunter, Reggie Jackson and Dave Winfield as baseball's highest-paid player. At least until Jose Canseco or Bo Jackson gets a better deal.

With a .323 career average after having batted over .300 in each of his six full seasons, with 164 home runs and 717 runs batted in, although he won't turn 29 years old until April 20, and with a threat to test the free-agent market, Mattingly had backed Steinbrenner against the vault. And the principal owner opened it.

Reuters

Don Mattingly takes a $19.3 million swing in batting practice.

"Don Mattingly," the principal owner said humbly, "will attract people to come and see my ballclub play."

For now it's still Steinbrenner's ballclub, pending the outcome of Commissioner Fay Vincent's investigation of the principal owner's dealings with Howard Spira, an indicted extortionist and self-described gambler, in allegedly obtaining information to discredit Winfield's foundation.

Too bad the Babe and Joe D and Mickey weren't in pinstripes when George had the key to the vault. Then again, maybe they were better off. Imagine if George operated in the take-it-or-pump-gas era before free agency and not-so-free inflation.

When cynics questioned the Babe in 1930 for signing an $80,000 contract when President Hoover was making $75,000, he replied: "Why not? I had a better year than he did."

But that was the Babe's highest salary. He had to argue with Ed Barrow, the steel-fisted general manager, for $75,000 in 1932, for $52,000 in 1933, and for $35,000 in 1934 before being traded to the Boston Braves.

When DiMaggio demanded $40,000 for 1938, his third season, Barrow reminded him that Lou Gehrig was making $43,000 after 13 years.

"In that case, Barrow," DiMaggio said in those years long before agents, "Mr. Gehrig is a very underpaid ballplayer."

DiMaggio accepted $25,000 that year, but by 1949 he emerged as baseball's first $100,000 player, thanks to Toots Shor, then New York's most celebrated saloon keeper. DiMaggio was offered $85,000 plus an attendance bonus, but Shor advised him to go for $100,000 without a bonus.

"Be the first to make $100,000," Shor said.

Dan Topping, then a co-owner with Del Webb, agreed to the $100,000 salary, but Webb demurred.

"I'm not going higher than $90,000 with the attendance bonus," Webb told Shor.

"Del," said Shor, "ain't it worth another $10,000 to get your picture in all the papers with baseball's first $100,000 player?"

Webb's picture soon was in all the papers at a time when there were few television sets.

Mantle, who was rewarded with only $35,000 for his Triple Crown in 1956, finally made $100,000 in 1963, but baseball salaries didn't soar until Catfish Hunter suddenly became a free agent because of a missed 1974 bonus payment by Charles O. Finley, then the Oakland Athletics' owner. Hunter took Steinbrenner's offer of a five-year, $3.35 million contract that included insurance policies and attorney fees.

The next year, Reggie Jackson joined the Yankees for $2.66 million over five years. And when Dave Winfield arrived for 1981 he signed a 10-year $23 million deal that outsmarted Steinbrenner, who had not considered its compound-interest clause.

Steinbrenner's annoyance at Winfield's contract eventually inspired the principal owner's $40,000 payment to Howard Spira that has inspired the commissioner's investigation.

And now Steinbrenner's involvement with Spira has inspired the principal owner, desperate with what might be a desperate team, to open the vault for Don Mattingly.

If money is the root of most investigations, it's also the root of the last Yankee tradition.

Mattingly's Statistics

	Regular Season						
Year	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Avg
1982 NY	12	0	2	0	1	.167
1983 NY	279	34	79	4	22	.283
1984 NY	653	91	207	23	110	.343
1985 NY	652	107	211	35	145	.324
1986 NY	677	117	238	31	113	.352
1987 NY	549	93	186	30	115	.327
1988 NY	599	94	184	18	88	.311
1989 NY	631	79	191	23	113	.303
Totals	4052	615	1308	144	717	.322

Belcher Pitches 3-Hit Shutout As Dodgers Beat Padres, 1-0

The Associated Press

It was just another spring training outing for Tim Belcher, only this time it counted for a three-hit shutout.

"I'm still going to treat everything like spring training until the end of this month," said Belcher, who went the distance in the Los Angeles Dodgers' 1-0 National League victory over the San Diego Padres on Tuesday night.

Belcher combined with Juan Samuel, whose home run stood up for the game's only score, to ruin the home opener for the Padres. The Dodgers also beat the Padres on Monday in Los Angeles in the teams' regular-season opener after a spring training that was reduced to three weeks due to the 32-day owners' lockout.

Belcher, the major league leader in shutouts last year with eight, became the first major leaguer this season to pitch nine innings. Bruce Hurst of San Diego, who pitched eight in a 4-2 loss Monday in Los Angeles, is the only other to go at least seven.

"I didn't do a lot of pitching out there," Belcher said. "I threw a lot of fastballs. I threw an occasional good slider and one curveball and one changeup. Outside of that I was just throwing fastball after fastball."

Cardinals 4, Expos 2: In St. Louis, Bryn Smith, who left Montreal last fall through free agency, beat his former teammates by driving in the winning run and pitching five innings for St. Louis.

His single drove in Ozzie Smith and put the Cardinals ahead, 3-2, in the fourth. Bryn Smith allowed eight hits, walked two and struck out one to hand Zane Smith of Montreal his 10th straight loss.

Reds 3, Astros 2: In Houston, Ron Oester singled home Todd Benzinger in the eighth inning off reliever Charley Kerfeld, who surrendered the winning hit for the second straight night.

The rookie reliever, Tim Layana, pitched two innings for his first major-league victory.

Cubs 2, Phillies 1: In Chicago, Marvell Wynne's pinch single in the eighth inning scored Mark Grace and gave the Cubs the victory as the teams followed a rainout by opening their season on a cold, windy day.

Ryne Sandberg of Chicago, who ended the 1989 season with a major league record of 90 errorless games for a second baseman, extended the mark to tie the two-season record set by Joe Morgan of Cincinnati in 1977-78.

Blue Jays 2, Rangers 1: In an American League contest in Toronto, Dave Stieb, who allowed just two singles in six innings and did not permit a runner past first base, and three Toronto relievers combined on a five-hitter.

Athletics 5, Twins 3: In Oakland, California, Jose Canseco and Mark McGwire hit their first home runs of the season and Oakland stayed unbeaten.

Canseco led off the fifth with a drive to center off Roy Smith to put Oakland ahead 3-1. McGwire's two-run shot in the seventh came off reliever Tim Drummond.

Angels 7, Mariners 0: In Anaheim, California, Chuck Finley allowed two hits in 6⅓ innings and Mark Eichhorn finished with two-hit relief for his first save since 1988.

Chili Davis and Dante Bichette each hit solo home runs in the second inning and Brian Downing hit a three-run homer in the seventh.

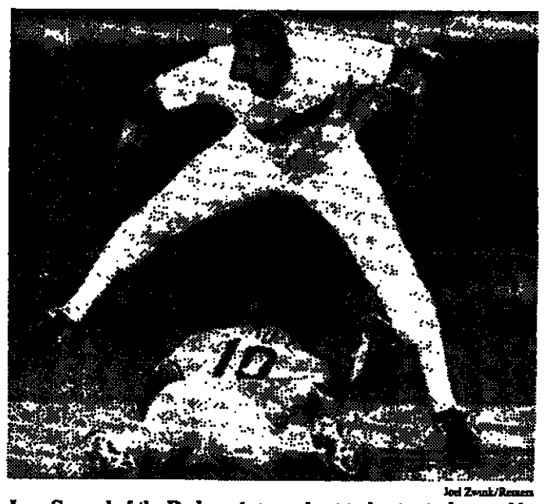
Red Sox 4, Tigers 2: In Boston, Wade Boggs was intentionally walked a record-tying three times and Tony Peña had three hits and two runs batted in as Boston beat Detroit for the 10th straight time. Boggs' three intentional walks tied a major league record for a nine-inning game, shared by many.

White Sox 5, Brewers 3: In Milwaukee, Lance Johnson's bases-loaded single in a three-run sixth helped Chicago continue its mastery over Milwaukee. The White Sox beat the Brewers in Monday's season opener and were 10-2 against Milwaukee last season.

Scott Radinsky got his first major-league victory.

Charlie Tasnadi-The Associated Press

READY TO MAKE A PITCH — Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada and President George Bush wind up to throw out the first pitches in Toronto, where the Blue Jays beat the Texas Rangers, the team partly owned by Bush's son.



Joel Zwink/Reuters

Juan Samuel of the Dodgers is tagged out trying to steal second in the first inning. The Padres' Garry Templeton applied the tag.

Average Baseball Salary Rises $81,000

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The average salary in major league baseball on opening day soared 16.4 percent to a record $578,930, the biggest off-season increase ever.

This year's increase of $81,676 was more than $23,000 higher than the old record of $58,525, set just a year ago, according to an Associated Press survey.

Salaries jumped 19.3 percent, but only $47,697, in 1983.

The Kansas City Royals, who signed free agent pitchers Mark Davis and Storm Davis to multi-million-dollar contracts last winter, have the largest payroll in baseball at $22,178,744, an average of $821,435. The Royals had the sixth-highest payroll at the end of last season, averaging $586,261.

The New York Mets, who led last year at $865,741, dropped to an average of $761,941, second-highest, partly because they cut high-priced Gary Carter and Keith Hernandez from their roster in the off-season.

The Boston Red Sox, who added free agents Tony Peña and Jeff Reardon, are third with a $738,272 average. The New York Yankees are fourth at $728,800 and that doesn't even include the $19.3 million, five-year extension they signed Monday with first baseman Don Mattingly.

The California Angels, who added free agent pitcher Mark Langston, were fifth at $723,190.

At the opposite end, the smallest payroll belongs to the Baltimore Orioles at $8,961,584, an average of $298,719 per person. The Chicago White Sox were the second-lowest with an average of $368,093.

Ninety players were at the minimum salary of $100,000, including 11 of the 27 White Sox.

Salary figures were obtained by The Associated Press from player and management sources and include prorated shares of signing bonuses. The figures include the 702 players on opening-day rosters and the 43 players on the disabled list.

The average salary at the end of the 1989 season was $497,254, according to a study by the Major League Baseball Players Association, but that amount includes earned incentive bonuses.

In 1970, the average salary on Aug. 31 was $29,303. That figure more than tripled by 1978 to $99,876 and in 1979 topped the $100,000 mark — $113,558. In the 10 years from 1970 to 1980, salaries jumped 490 percent to $143,756.

The average salary this year would have been even higher except that many players negotiated multiyear contracts to lower their 1990 salaries as protection against management's lockout. Still, 152 players on opening day rosters will make $1 million or more, including 27 at $2 million or more. Milwaukee's Robin Yount, the highest-paid player in 1990 at $3.2 million, is the first player to break the $3 million mark for a single season.

Also, opening day rosters were expanded from 24 to 27 because of the lockout and that added 78 players. If the three lowest-paid players on each team were removed from the rosters, the average salary would increase to $634,741.

Salaries by Club

Average baseball salaries. The 1990 figures are based on opening day rosters and were obtained from management and player sources. The 1989 figures were compiled by the Major League Baseball Players Association and are based on Aug. 31 rosters:

	1990	1989
Kansas City	$821,435	$586,261
N.Y. Mets	761,941	865,741
Boston	738,272	674,078
N.Y. Yankees	728,800	569,144
California	723,190	586,171
Los Angeles	689,457	696,988
St. Louis	673,833	561,856
Oakland	664,983	723,623
Houston	663,786	569,070
San Francisco	653,729	566,015
Toronto	652,086	606,806
Detroit	649,265	506,246
San Diego	611,905	523,363
Milwaukee	584,653	363,517
Montreal	563,079	550,590
Cincinnati	527,093	384,303
Cleveland	515,667	342,391
Pittsburgh	504,857	399,929
Minnesota	499,653	556,323
Texas	497,506	373,875
Chicago Cubs	482,966	427,937
Atlanta	435,787	339,246
Philadelphia	425,973	298,552
Chicago W.S.	368,093	310,961
Seattle	362,193	299,183
Baltimore	298,719	324,636

Martin Pal Denies Driving in Crash

The Associated Press

DETROIT — The Detroit bar owner who faces charges in the accident that killed feisty former baseball manager Billy Martin says it was actually Martin who was driving at the time of the accident.

William Reedy told the Detroit Free Press that he lied and told police he was driving to protect his friend, whom he didn't realize was injured fatally in the crash last Christmas. (When interviewed later by The Detroit News, Reedy denied making those statements to the Free Press.)

"I thought he was knocked out," Reedy, who suffered a broken hip in the wreck at Martin's Binghamton, New York, farm, told the Free Press in an article published Wednesday. "I'm going to plead not guilty to driving while intoxicated, or even to driving."

Meanwhile, Tuesday in Binghamton, a prosecutor said no additional charges will be filed against Reedy, 53, charged with driving under the influence when Martin's truck slid into a culvert at the end of his driveway.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
Boston	2	0	1.000	—
Baltimore	1	0	1.000	½
Toronto	1	1	.500	1
Cleveland	0	0	.000	1
New York	0	0	.000	1
Detroit	0	2	.000	2
Milwaukee	0	2	.000	2

West Division

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
Chicago	2	0	1.000	—
Oakland	2	0	1.000	—
California	1	1	.500	1
Seattle	1	1	.500	1
Texas	1	1	.500	1
Kansas City	0	1	.000	1½
Minnesota	0	2	.000	2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	2	0	1.000	—
Chicago	1	0	1.000	½
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000	½
New York	0	1	.000	1½
Philadelphia	0	1	.000	1½
Montreal	0	2	.000	2

West Division

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	2	0	1.000	—
Los Angeles	2	0	1.000	—
Atlanta	0	0	.000	1
San Francisco	0	0	.000	1
Houston	0	2	.000	2
San Diego	0	2	.000	2

Tuesday's Linescores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit 000 020 000—2 7 0
Boston 004 000 02x—4 10 0
Ritz, Petry (3), Henneman (8) and Nokes; Boddicker, Lamp (4), Murphy (7), Smith (9) and Pena. W—Boddicker, 1-0. L—Ritz, 0-1. Sv—Smith (2).

Chicago 000 023 000—5 5 2
Milwaukee 100 030 000—3 6 2
Alex. Radinsky (5), Pall (6), Edwards (8), Jones (8), Thigpen (9) and Fisk; Higuera, Fiier (6), Mirabella (6), August (7), Plesac (9) and Surhoff. W—Radinsky, 1-0. L—Fiier, 0-1. Sv—Thigpen (2).

Texas 000 000 001—1 5 0
Toronto 000 020 02x—4 6 0
Hough, Bohanon (6), Mielke (7), Rogers (7) and Petralli; Stieb, Henke (7), D.Ward (8), Wells (8) and Myers, Borders (7). W—Stieb, 1-0. L—Hough, 0-1. Sv—Wells (1).

Minnesota 100 000 020—3 11 1
Oakland 000 210 20x—5 10 0
R.Smith, Candelaria (5), Drummond (7) and Harper, Ortiz (8); Welch, Burns (6), Klink (7), Eckersley (8) and Hassey. W—Welch, 1-0. L—R.Smith, 0-1. HRs—Minnesota, Gladden (1). Oakland, Canseco (1), McGwire (1).

Seattle 000 000 000—0 4 2
California 020 000 32x—7 12 0
R.Johnson, Jo.Reed (6), Cormback (7), Knackert (8) and Valle; C.Finley, Eichhorn (7) and Parrish. W—C.Finley, 1-0. L—R.Johnson, 0-1. Sv—Eichhorn (1). HRs—California, C.Davis (1), Bichette (1), Downing (1).

New York at Cleveland postponed, rain

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia 100 000 000—1 4 0
Chicago 100 000 01x—2 11 2
Ruffin, Parrett (7) and Daulton; Bielecki, Lancaster (7), Williams (9) and Girardi. Wrone (8). W—Lancaster, 1-0. L—Parrett, 0-1. Sv—Williams (1).

Cincinnati 000 100 011—3 10 2
Houston 000 100 001—2 8 1
Rijo, Layana (6), Dibble (8), Myers (9) and Oliver; Deshales, Schatzeder (6), Darwin (7), Agosto (8), Kerfeld (8), Hernandez (9) and Bippio. W—Layana, 1-0. L—Agosto, 0-1. Sv—Myers (1).

Montreal 002 000 000—2 11 2
St.Louis 002 100 10x—4 10 0
Z.Smith, Gideon (6), Scrnson (7) and Santovenia; B.Smith, Tewksbury (6), Horton (9), Terry (9) and Zelle. W—Smith, 1-0. L—Z.Smith, 0-1. Sv—Terry (1).

Los Angeles 000 010 000—1 9 0
San Diego 000 000 000—0 3 0
Belcher and Scioscia; Show, Grant (5), G.Harris (7) and Santiago. W—Belcher, 1-0. L—Show, 0-1.

San Francisco at Atlanta postponed, rain.

Japan Baseball

Central League

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Yomiuri	4	0	0	1.000	—
Taiyo	3	0	1	.875	½
Chunichi	1	2	1	.375	2½
Hanshin	1	3	0	.250	3
Hiroshima	1	3	0	.250	3
Yakult	1	3	0	.250	3

Pacific League

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Seibu	3	0	0	1.000	—
Lotte	2	1	0	.667	1
Orix	1	1	1	.500	1½
Kintetsu	1	2	0	.333	2
Nippon Ham	1	2	0	.333	2
Daiei	0	2	1	.167	2½

Wednesday's Games

Yomiuri 5, Hanshin 2
Taiyo 8, Hiroshima 5
Chunichi 6, Yakult 1
Seibu 14, Kintetsu 1
Lotte 5, Nippon Ham 0
Orix 7, Daiei 6

HOCKEY

NHL Playoffs

DIVISION SEMIFINALS

Patrick Division

N.Y. Rangers lead series with N.Y. Islanders 2-1
New Jersey leads series with Washington 2-1

Adams Division

Hartford leads series with Boston 2-1
Montreal leads series with Buffalo 2-1

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Norris Division

St. Louis 0 1 1—2
Toronto 0 2 2—4
First Period—None. Second Period—7, Toronto, Pearson 1 (Leemon, Kurvers), 9:25. 2, Toronto, Leemon 1 (Ramage, Gill), 14:08 (pp). 3, St. Louis, Brind'Amour 1, 14:20. Third Period—4, Toronto, Hannan 1 (Osborne), 4:22. 5, St. Louis, Brind'Amour 2 (Oates, Hull), 13:39 (pp). 6, Toronto, Olczyk 1, 19:38 (en).
Shots on goal—St. Louis (on Reese) 5-4-13—22; Toronto (on Joseph) 11-13-8—32.
St. Louis leads series 3-1

Chicago 0-0 0—0
Minnesota 2 1 1—4
First Period—1, Minnesota, Barber 1 (Gagner, Chambers), 4:24. 2, Minnesota, Barber 2 (Wilkinson, A.Broten), 11:41 (pp). Second Period—3, Minnesota, McRae 1 (N.Broten), 7:42. Third Period—4, Minnesota, Gagner 1 (Barber, Bellows), 3:41.
Shots on goal—Chicago (on Casey) 4-12-13—29; Minnesota (on Millen, Beltour) 17-12-11—40.
Series tied 2-2

Smythe Division

Edmonton 2 1 0 0—3
Winnipeg 3 0 0 1—4
First Period—1, Edmonton, Kilmo 2 (Buchberger), 2:07. 2, Winnipeg, Kumpel 1 (Howerchuk, Steen), 4:55. 3, Winnipeg, Elynuik 2 (Howerchuk, Steen), 11:42. 4, Winnipeg, Evans 1 (Elynuik, Steen), 12:04. 5, Edmonton, S.Smith 1 (Messier, Kurri), 18:01 (sh). Second Period—4, Edmonton, Tikkanen 1 (Lamb, Ranford), 19:25. Third Period—None. First Overtime—None. Second Overtime—7, Winnipeg, Ellett 2 (Steen), 1:08 (pp).
Shots on goal—Edmonton (on Essensa, Beaupresard) 14-7-7-6-0—34; Winnipeg (on Ranford) 12-10-9-8-1—40.
Winnipeg leads series 3-1

Calgary 0 4 0—4
Los Angeles 4 5 3—12
First Period—1, Los Angeles, Taylor 2 (Elik, Robitaille), 6:28 (pp). 2, Los Angeles, Granato 3 (Blake), 8:25. 3, Los Angeles, Sandstrom 2 (Gretzky, Tonelli), 11:06. 4, Los Angeles, Taylor 3 (Elik, Robitaille), 11:55. Second Period—5, Los Angeles, Granato 4 (Gretzky, Sandstrom), 2:26. 6, Los Angeles, Miller 1 (Kasper), 4:20. 7, Los Angeles, Sandstrom 3 (Gretzky), 7:58. 8, Calgary, Otto 2 (Makarov, Roberts), 9:16. 9, Calgary, Ranheim 1 (Otto, Murzyn), 9:38. 10, Los Angeles, Gretzky 1 (Sandstrom, Granato), 10:57. 11, Calgary, Fleury 2, 13:25. 12, Los Angeles, Elik 2 (Taylor, Miller), 16:44. 13, Calgary, Nieuwendyk 2 (Makarov, Roberts), 19:05. Third Period—14, Los Angeles, Taylor 4 (Duchesne, Blake), 19:15. 15, Los Angeles, Sandstrom 4 (Gretzky, Granato), 13:59. 16, Los Angeles, Granato 5 (Duchesne, Elik), 17:04 (pp).
Shots on goal—Calgary (on Hrudey) 4-16-4—24; Los Angeles (on Vernon, Wamsley) 13-12-15—38.
Los Angeles leads series 3-1

CRICKET

West Indies vs. England
Tuesday, in Bridgetown, Barbados
Test 4, Day 5
1st Innings: West Indies 446 (all out);
England: 358 (all out).
2nd Innings: West Indies 267-8 (decl.);
England 191 (all out)
Series tied 1-1.

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Philadelphia	49	28	.636	—
x-Boston	47	29	.618	1½
x-New York	43	33	.566	5½
Washington	29	47	.382	19½
Miami	17	59	.224	31½
New Jersey	17	59	.224	31½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Detroit	55	21	.724	—
x-Chicago	51	23	.689	3
Milwaukee	41	35	.539	14
Indiana	39	37	.513	16
Cleveland	36	39	.480	18½
Atlanta	36	40	.474	19
Orlando	17	59	.224	38

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Utah	52	23	.693	—
x-San Antonio	50	26	.658	2½
Dallas	42	34	.553	10½
Denver	39	37	.513	13½
Houston	37	38	.493	15
Minnesota	27	54	.280	27
Charlotte	18	58	.237	34½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-LA Lakers	58	17	.773	—
x-Portland	54	22	.711	4½
x-Phoenix	51	25	.671	7½
Seattle	37	39	.487	21½
Golden State	35	41	.461	23½
LA Clippers	30	47	.390	29
Sacramento	23	54	.299	36

x-Clinched playoff berth

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 31 30 25 26—112
New Jersey 25 20 27 24— 96
McHale 8-14 7-7 24, Lewis 9-18 3-5 21; Hopson 8-16 2-3 18, Morris 7-21 1-2 17. Rebounds: Boston 57 (McHale 13), New Jersey 57 (Bowie 9). Assists: Boston 23 (Johnson 6), New Jersey 15 (Myers 4).

Atlanta 40 25 32 26—123
Philadelphia 36 26 24 25—111
Wilkins 12-21 4-6 29, Malone 9-19 5-7 23; Hawkins 10-16 4-6 27, Barkley 8-22 8-10 24. Rebounds: Atlanta 52 (Wilkins 12), Philadelphia 43 (Barkley 12). Assists: Atlanta 27 (Rivers 5), Philadelphia 27 (Dawkins 14).

Houston 33 28 29 36—115
Charlotte 22 18 24 47—112
Olajuwon 10-19 7-8 27, Floyd 8-12 5-6 23; Curry 9-20 1-1 21, Tripucka 7-12 3-3 18. Rebounds: Houston 53 (Olajuwon 19), Charlotte 45 (J.R. Reid 14). Assists: Houston 33 (Floyd 10), Charlotte 32 (Bogues 17).

Milwaukee 32 22 22 23—100
Orlando 32 33 37 25—127
Pierce 9-19 11-11 31, Lohaus 8-13 4-4 23; Catledge 11-19 7-10 29, Theus 9-15 8-9 27. Rebounds: Milwaukee 50 (Sikma 12), Orlando 47 (Smith 7). Assists: Milwaukee 31 (Robertson 9), Orlando 32 (Smith 8).

Detroit 30 31 33 34—128
New York 23 26 27 22— 98
Thomas 9-16 2-3 21, Aguirre 8-16 3-3 20; Ewing 12-24 2-4 26, G.Wilkins 6-12 6-6 19. Rebounds: Detroit 60 (Rodman 13), New York 40 (Ewing 9). Assists: Detroit 23 (Thomas 8), New York 26 (Checks 6).

Portland 25 30 32 19—106
Minnesota 25 14 25 30— 94
Drexler 12-18 2-2 26, Kersey 11-17 0-2 22; Richardson 10-18 0-2 21, Corbin 5-14 5-5 15. Rebounds: Portland 58 (Williams 13), Minnesota 54 (Corbin 9). Assists: Portland 26 (Porter 10), Minnesota 18 (Richardson, Murphy 4).

Washington 33 23 22 27—105
Indiana 40 18 25 24—107
King 11-24 12-12 35, Walker 7-11 4-4 18; Person 8-17 6-9 25, Miller 5-11 8-9 19. Rebounds: Washington 49 (Alarie 11), Indiana 48 (Thompson 8). Assists: Washington 21 (Walker 9), Indiana 21 (Fleming 9).

Seattle 22 15 38 25—100
Utah 24 25 32 33—114
Ellis 11-20 7-9 30, McDaniel 8-20 6-6 22; Malone 12-22 9-10 33, Bailey 7-13 8-8 22. Rebounds: Seattle 36 (McKey 6), Utah 43 (Malone 13). Assists: Seattle 22 (Ellis 6), Utah 28 (Stockton 20).

Denver 35 22 31 32—121
Sacramento 29 27 33 24—113
Rasmussen 12-19 2-4 26, English 10-21 3-4 23; Alzop 9-15 3-3 22, McCray 7-12 5-7 21, Tisdale 6-17 9-11 21. Rebounds: Denver 57 (Lever 12), Sacramento 54 (McCray 13). Assists: Denver 24 (Adams 6), Sacramento 28 (McCray 8).

Dallas 25 25 24 16—90
LA Clippers 14 22 28 34—98
Harper 11-20 8-9 30, Blackman 9-24 4-5 23; Gerrick 7-10 3-4 17, Smith 7-19 2-4 16, Benjamin 5-7 6-9 16. Rebounds: Dallas 52 (Tarpley 16), Los Angeles 51 (Benjamin 14). Assists: Dallas 16 (Harper 7), Los Angeles 20 (Gerrick 7).

San Antonio 33 40 25 24—122
Golden State 24 22 28 28—102
Robinson 13-27 10-12 36, Elliott 9-17 5-5 23; Mullin 9-14 8-9 26, Teagle 8-17 4-4 20. Rebounds: San Antonio 51 (Robinson 12), Golden State 47 (Teagle 9). Assists: San Antonio 35 (Strickland 8), Golden State 28 (Hardaway 15).

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

TORONTO—Traded Brian Morrison, outfielder, to Pittsburgh Pirates for Joe Szekely, catcher; assigned Szekely to Syracuse of International League.

National League

PITTSBURGH—Assigned Brian Morrison outfielder, to extended spring training program.
ST. LOUIS—Signed Tom Niedenfuer, pitcher, to minor league contract with Louisville of American Association.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

DETROIT—Activated Joe Dumars, guard, from injured list. Released Ralph Lewis, guard.
PHOENIX—Released Tim Legler, guard.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

CLEVELAND—Signed Jeff Lucas, Matt Patchan, Bob Sims and Dave Smith, offensive linemen; Charlie Darrington and K.D. Dunn, tight ends; Charlie Wright and Ellis Dillehunt, defensive backs; Bob Buczkowski, defensive end; and Jeff Graham, quarterback.

COLLEGE

CORNELL—Named Vincent Lononna cross country and track coach.
HARVARD—Named Ronn Tomassoni hockey coach.
TEXAS-SAN ANTONIO—Named Stu Starner basketball coach.
LOCK HAVEN—Named Carl Paff wrestling coach.
MILES—Fired Robert Smith, football coach.
FORDHAM—Announced Brendan Kenney, basketball forward, has withdrawn from school.
MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE—Named Ed Nix basketball coach.

GOLF

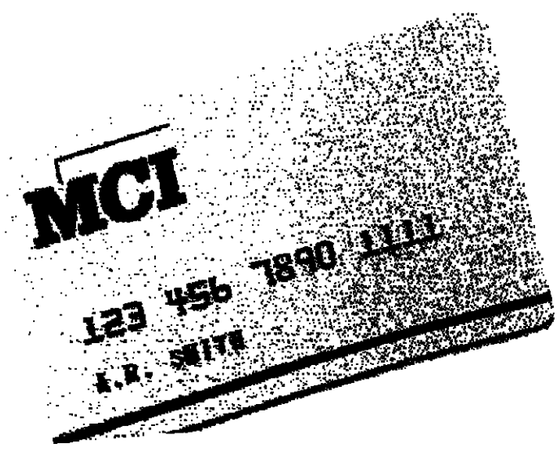
Top Money Winners

Leading money winners on the 1990 PGA Tour through the Masters, which ended Sunday:

1. Mark Calcavecchia $546,140; 2. Paul Azinger $425,869; 3. Fred Couples $409,640; 4. Greg Norman $399,313; 5. Jodie Mudd $379,435; 6. Robert Gamez $354,905; 7. Peter Jacobsen $313,812; 8. Mark O'Meara $302,498; 9. Tommy Armour $276,474;
10. Gil Morgan $267,867; 11. John Huston $261,999; 12. Nick Faldo $255,942; 13. Tony Sills $235,800; 14. Tom Kite $235,546; 15. Tim Simpson $235,806; 16. Don Forsman $209,234; 17. Ray Floyd $205,280; 18. Scott Simpson $195,333; 19. Billy Ray Brown $190,844; 20. Tom Purtzer $180,010.

Leading money winners on the 1990 European golf tour following Spain's El Basque Open on Sunday:

1. Eduardo Romero (Argentina) £72,360; 2. Severiano Ballesteros (Spain) £67,047; 3. Ian Woosnam (Britain) £66,660; 4. Eamonn Darcy (Ireland) £56,477; 5. Miguel Angel Martin (Spain) £52,989; 6. Brett Ogle (Australia) £45,794; 7. Richard Boxall (Britain) £43,876; 8. Vijay Singh (Fiji) £42,344; 9. Vicente Fernandez (Argentina) £38,716;
10. Magnus Persson (Sweden) £38,048; 11. Christy O'Connor Jr. (Ireland) £36,972; 12. Mark McNulty (Zimbabwe) £36,740; 13. David Feherty (Britain) £35,982; 14. Stephen McAllister (Britain) £34,534; 15. Des Smyth (Ireland) £30,601; 16. Mark Mouland (Britain) £29,820; 17. Mark James (Britain) £27,577; 18. Russell Claydon (Britain) £26,791; 19. Denis Durnian (Britain) £25,093; 20. Paul Curry (Britain) £23,534.



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ART BUCHWALD

Postnatal What?

WASHINGTON — Some people who believe that everyone should have babies tend to throw out the bathwater as soon as the baby is born.

"It's a boy! What a wonderful thing, a beautiful baby boy."

"Who takes care of him?"

"Don't worry. He belongs to all of us."

"The baby is 1 year old. He needs some milk."

"That's not my department. I was only concerned with making sure he was born."

"The boy is 6 years old. He's awfully thin and not getting much nourishment. Would you send someone over with food?"

"How did you get this number? Let me tell you something. I don't have any use for welfare cheats. If he's able-bodied, he can go out and get a job in McDonald's."

□

"He's 9 now and he seems slightly backward in school. The doctor said it was lack of a balanced diet after he was born. Do you have any idea how that happened?"

"There is just so much I can do. Once a baby has his own latchkey, it's everybody for himself."

"I'm calling to tell you that there was an altercation at school. The child you sponsored picked up a knife and tried to stab his teacher. He needs some immediate psychiatric treatment before he goes off the deep end forever."

"I can't afford psychiatric treatment. The trouble with kids today is that they are coddled by society. Give him a taste of a hard knocks' school and he'll straighten out."

□

"The boy has just turned 16 and he's joined a gang. The police believe he is into dope. If you give us $2,000, we can get him out of the neighborhood."

"That's ridiculous. Why should I bail out this child?"

"We assumed that since you campaigned so hard for his birth, you might help him in his teenage years."

"You had no right to think any such thing. He was a problem kid to start with. I saw it on his face in the hospital."

"He's 20 now. You probably read about him in the newspapers. The doctor who interviewed him said that he didn't have a chance. From the day he was born the boy felt that no one cared about him, and all he was trying to do was get even."

"You're not going to blame *me* for what that boy did. I haven't seen him since he was in the nursery."

"You fought so hard for him to see the light of day."

"I fight to bring a lot of children into the world — I couldn't take care of all of them even if I wanted to. That's the government's job."

□

"He got 15 years in prison. He still has no idea why he did it."

"What am I supposed to do?"

"Not too much. But it would be nice if you had a plan for a few of these children."

"I think you've got the wrong number. I'm with the 'Right to *Life*' not 'Right to Live.'"

Statue Returns To Italian Piazza

United Press International

ROME — The ancient equestrian statue of Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius, finally restored after almost a decade, returned to its home atop the Capitoline Hill on Wednesday.

The second-century statue will go on public display beginning April 21 in the Capitoline Museum.

Surrounded by a plastic shield and in a climate-controlled environment, the bronze statue will be protected from the air pollution that forced its removal from the Michelangelo-designed piazza in 1981.

Despite 600 million lire ($480,000) donated for cleaning the statue by an Italian insurance company, bureaucratic complications delayed the start of work until February, 1987.

But the wait was worth it.

"The results are more than satisfactory, said Paola Fiorentino, who supervised the painstaking cleaning operation. "Visitors will be able to admire a masterpiece which must absolutely be protected in the future. Protection is something that cannot be guaranteed if it is left outside."

Humor and Humanity From Frank Muir

By Joseph McLellan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "Seventeen years," says Frank Muir in one of the most recognizable voices in the English-speaking world. What he actually says sounds like "Seventeen yeahs," with an accent as richly English as plum pudding.

Muir's voice is slow, lazy, soft-focused, relaxed almost to the point of sounding sleepy — a voice that is identified with the BBC's syndicated "My Word" and "My Music" programs ("the world's most popular radio shows," he says modestly), wherever the English language rides the airwaves. Muir originated "My Word" more than 30 years ago, "My Music" somewhat later, and they are still going strong.

He is in the United States, as he puts it delicately, "to flog the book," the 1,162-page "Oxford Book of Humorous Prose," which took him 17 years to compile and annotate, and which will be published this month.

"It's a wonderful job," he says. "Imagine, all those years, one's work is reading the most readable part of literature. My work is my pleasure. People ask me, 'What do you do in the evening?' and the answer is, 'My work.' Reading amusing stuff — not really work at all, is it?"

Later, in another mood, he laments the intangibles involved in collecting the best — or even the most representative — humor of five centuries: "It's like picking up a dollop of mercury with tweezers."

"When it started," he says, "I didn't know how to go about it, so I went to Kingsley Amis, an old friend, who was then working on the 'New Oxford Book of English Light Verse,' re-editing the one done by Auden. And he said, 'Well, I just go through Auden's selection and when I find a piece I don't like, I chuck it out and put in a piece I do like.' I thought, that's a good idea only I haven't got an Auden; I'm the Auden for the next bloke."

During the 17 years he was working on the book, his children, Jamie and Sally, grew up into their 30s and both are getting married this year. Now that the job is over, Muir, at 70, is taking a short rest — if you can call it a rest — to make a book promotion tour while preparing to tape another round of "My Word" in the fall, and experimenting with "a sort of autobiography; it can't be a normal biography, because nothing has happened to me."

But he is in no hurry, with the autobiography or anything else. "I feel," he says, "rather like a mastodon who, after 17 years, has given birth to her calf and feels empty, a little sad and disinclined to have another one soon."

This "Oxford Book," unlike others in that distinguished series, links its selections with a witty and erudite running commentary — by Muir, of course. His introduction to selections from Garrison Keillor's "Lake Wobegon Days" is typical of his thoughtful, low-pressure approach to five centuries of humor: "The interesting thing is that in the late 1980s this slow and gentle book became a huge success. In competition with the usual list of brick-thick, hyped-up historical novels and steamy knicker-rippers, 'Lake Wobegon Days' became America's no. 1 best-seller. A year later it was published in Britain and became Britain's no. 1 best-seller as well."

Will the slow, gentle, brick-thick "Oxford Book of Humorous Prose," priced at $35 in the United States and £17.95 in Britain, enjoy a similar success? Oxford is betting heavily on that possibility, Muir points out: "It is so heavily underpriced for this day and age — it's the price of a rather tatty autobiography with a few snapshots in the middle." Muir is particularly proud of some of his discoveries, such as William Blake's prose satire "An Island in the Moon." "It's awful," he says, "but I include it because it is surprising. I also found a wonderful book, called 'The Art of Tormenting,' in the 18th century. It was written by an unmarried young lady, the daughter of a parson, and it's a most extraordinary book. It's about how to get rid of your children if you've got too many — how to murder them quietly — and how to get rid of a wife who's too ugly."

He also has an archive of jokes dating back to William Caxton, the first English printer, and including samples from the legendary "Joe Miller's Jests or, The Wit's Vade Mecum," originally published in 1739. Muir's radio shows, he cheerfully admits, are not real contests: "It's terribly boring when you know the answer and just give it. In a morass of entertainment. These are shows that you don't have to subconsciously worry about. You know, there are shows that you watch for a half-hour and then turn off and feel guilty for enjoying them. Not these shows." On "My Word," Muir admits, he and his colleague Dennis Norden are given time before the show to prepare the rambling stories, ending in outrageous puns, that are the finale and climax of each program.

As for "My Music," he says, "unlike 'My Word,' where the questions are interchangeable," many of the questions are tilted toward what he and Norden happen to know. Besides, "we're both sitting next to experts; sometimes when I'm puzzling over a question, a spirit voice on my left suggests something like 'try Wagner' — that happens a lot. And our singing is a justification of G.K. Chesterton's wonderful line, 'Anything that's worth doing is worth doing badly.'"

And that launches him into another anecdote — "about me and Prince Charles and the Duke of Edinburgh — it's absolutely true. Prince Charles misquoted that line in the opening remarks of his inaugural address in the House of Lords; he said that Oscar Wilde had said it, and I was furious; it's not a joke, it's a philosophy and I'm totally in favor of it. In America, you are so competitive and it's winner take all. But to come in third is no disgrace at all, and to stop playing tennis or stop playing golf because you've got to be good at it or you shouldn't do it — that's awful. You can do it if you enjoy it and hope to get better; that's the fun of it.

"So I got very upset; I saw it on the 9 o'clock news and I rang up the Times and said, 'The prince's opening remarks in the House of Lords had a misquotation.' So there it was on the front page, the lead story, Prince Charles's opening remarks to the House of Lords, and when they got to 'as Oscar Wilde said,' there was an asterisk and a note, 'Mr. Frank Muir points out.' But it gets worse. Years later, I was speaking at a dinner and so was the Duke of Edinburgh. I was standing next to him. So I said, 'Oh, sir, I must apologize for correcting your son, but it's important; it's a philosophy well worth commending and sticking by. And anyway, I would have thought that the idiot who gave him the quotation would have had the sense to look it up.'

"So of course, he said, 'I gave him the quotation.'"

Craig Herndon
The Washington Post

After 17 years of working on the book, 'I feel rather like a mastodon who has given birth to her calf and feels disinclined to have another one soon.'

PEOPLE

Mother Teresa Resigns As Head of Her Order

Mother Teresa has resigned as head of the Missionaries of Charity order she founded in 1950 to care for the sick and poor in Calcutta, and Pope **John Paul II** has accepted her resignation. A Vatican spokesman said Mother Teresa, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979, submitted her resignation for health reasons and was happy to turn over the reigns to "younger hands." The 79-year-old nun was hospitalized last year for heart troubles, and surgeons implanted a permanent pacemaker on Dec. 1.

□

Joyce Carol Oates is the winner of the annual $25,000 Rea Award for the Short Story. Given by the Dungannon Foundation, the award honors living Americans who have made significant contributions to the short story as an art form. **Michael Rea**, a collector of books and art, established the foundation in 1986 to bestow the award. The previous winners are **Tobias Wolff**, **Donald Barthelme**, **Robert Coover** and **Cynthia Ozick**. Oates is the author of 20 novels and many volumes of short stories, poems and essays, as well as plays.

□

Barbara Piasecka Johnson, who left Poland to seek her fortune and found it when she inherited much of the Johnson & Johnson pharmaceutical fortune on the death of her husband, has opened an exhibition of art from her collection at Warsaw's Royal Palace. The Opus Sacrum show is of paintings, sculpture and other objects with religious themes — including works by **Titian**, **Caravaggio** and **Raphael**. Proceeds from the sale of the catalogue and other publications will be donated to Polish cultural conservation efforts, she said.

□

Ivana Trump's lawyers are asking court permission to question **Marla Maples** and dozens of **Donald Trump's** associates in the latest developments in the New York divorce potboiler. Her lawyers also are asking the court to force Trump to limit the documents he is demanding that his wife turn over in her lawsuit to invalidate the couple's postnuptial agreements. She is challenging Trump's claim that she waived her right to half his estimated $5 billion fortune in a series of postnuptial agreements, the last signed in 1987.

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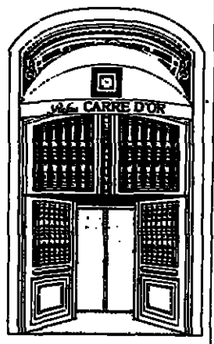

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